HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

April 13, 1963 Washington D. C. Vol. XXI, No. 2

NEWSPAPER

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"The Court may tell us what to do, but it may not tell us what to think or believe."

One of the classics in the literature of freedom was written last December by Federal Judge Whitfield Davidson of Dallas. Evetts Haley, jr. was fined for raising wheat for his own use on his Oklahoma ranch. Davidson ruled for Haley's constitutional freedom to farm. The Supreme Court reversed the decision, remanding the case to Davidson for execution of sentence. The Judge's masterpiece of dissent ends: "The Court may tell us what to do, but it may not tell us what to think or believe."

SEE PAGE 6

"A PLEA FOR MORE SQUARES"

Nathan Hale might have avoided execution as a spy if he had offered to switch sides.

"Eighteenth century patriotism!" sniff today's Freudian liberals. "A 20-year old boy, his entire career before him, regretting he had but one life to lose for his country. WHAT A SQUARE!"

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KENNEDY vs KENNEDY

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By RAYMOND M. DUNCAN, WHEAT FARMER

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By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

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Employers Paid For Newspaper Strike

When unions close down the daily newspapers in cities like New York and Cleveland, people want the facts upon which to form intelligent judgements.

A fact little understood by the public is that the members of the more belligerent unions lost little or no income as a result of the strike because the employers paid a substantial portion of the cost of subsidizing the workers out on strike.

Members of the New York City printers union whose pay before the strike was $145 a week drew a taxable $70 a week (men with families, $84.60) in strike benefits and a nontaxable $50 a week in unemployment insurance benefits. Seventy dollars plus $50 equals $120. Besides, strikers were allowed to earn an additional $29 by working one day a week without losing either benefit and since there is a shortage of printers, all who wished did so.

The printers strike benefits were provided out of a fund raised by an assessment of $4 per week from the earnings of all working printing union members throughout the Nation, the majority of whom made much less than $145 a week.

A startling and almost unmentioned fact about the strike is that in effect each employer paid the entire $50 unemployment insurance benefit to his own strikers. Unemployment benefits are charged by the state to each employer's unemployment insurance "account." When his account falls below a specified reserve, his unemployment insurance rate goes up until the reserve is replenished. Newspapers are the most stable of all industries; except for strikes, employers pay the minimum rate.

In the Cleveland strike, with 3,000 employes affected, ten unions had to be dealt with. The Newspaper Guild—editorial and commercial employes—which had the most members, settled many weeks ago. Holding out to the last were the Machinists, the union with the fewest members—only 14 employes in all on the two papers.

Bertram Powers (on the left) leads a group of his striking typographers in front of the New York *Times* Building

The Machinists local said that it was holding out because the employers had to realize that the 14 machinist-members were important, too.

Liberals, most of whom believe that "unions can do no wrong," denounce "newspaper monopolies," closing their eyes to the fact that unions bear a heavy responsibility for holding down the number of newspapers. The stupendous losses suffered by the Cleveland and New York newspapers point up the enormous risks in an industry where one-half of one per cent of the employes can keep a newspaper closed down until their sense of importance has been satisfied and where strikers can collect almost as much a week doing nothing as they can when working.

The strikes may influence politics. New York and Cleveland are Democratic strongholds. Unions compose the primary New Frontier support. Democratic strategists fear that if the hostility to the strikes shown in those cities does not abate, 1964 may bring an end to the New Frontier.

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Human Events is published weekly by HUMAN EVENTS, INC., 410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D. C. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: 5 weeks trial, $1. Yearly rate $9.
Bound Volumes indexed: Second six months, 1962, $15. First six months, 1962, $15. Second six months, 1961, $15. First six months, 1961, $15. 1960 and 1956 Bound Volumes, $20. THE BEST OF HUMAN EVENTS 1955-1961, $15.

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Political Action

How to Win in Cities

On March 11, Ralph J. Perk took office as Auditor of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. He is the first Republican to hold the post in 52 years, the first Republican to win any county office in 28 years.

In achieving his unique victory, Perk, a Cleveland city councilman for nine years, may have given his party a blueprint for beating the Democratic machines that have made America's large metropolitan areas solid Democratic strongholds. Many Republicans believe that accomplishing this is the party's greatest need.

PERK

Perk did it with a 4-way program. First, he beat the Democrats at their own game of meeting the people; he conducted a person-to-person campaign from 9:00 a.m. to midnight seven days a week. This included a series of coffee hours in the suburbs where he was unknown. Second, he took a clear stand on every issue. Third, he won strong volunteer support. And finally, he attacked with documented charges, the record of his opponent, John J. Carney, who had built a powerful personal machine during his nearly 30 years in public office (12 as Auditor).

"To be successful, a politician should work at least an 18 hour day," believes Perk. "He should spend eight hours on the job he was elected to, and ten hours becoming acquainted politically."

No one is born, marries, dies or celebrates in Perk's ward without Perk's involvement in the occasion. He goes to every wake, wedding, picnic, clambake, anniversary, graduation and birthday. He attends all sacraments, ceremonies and social occasions. He speaks Czech. Sings Polish. Dances Slovak. Prays Bohemian. His district is primarily a mixture of middle European nationalities, with some German and Italian. "They recognize you on election day," he says. "They expect you to recognize them on *their* days."

The backbone of Perk's successful drive was the coffee hours arranged by volunteers. The coffee hours enabled him to meet a variety of voters. He attended a total of 323 coffee hours (250 in the months of September and October alone) and met 7,000 volunteers.

It was these coffee meetings, he believes, that brought in the margin of victory. In his previous bid for the post of Auditor, in 1958, he had lost by a mere 20,000 votes.

On the Cleveland Council, Perk was known for researching every issue that came before it, for always taking a stand, and for making his views known.

He earned a reputation for championing causes in the people's interest. He filed taxpayer's suits bringing to public attention the extravagant use of public funds.

In his campaign for Auditor, his attack on his long-incumbent opponent, Carney, included charges of using his office to promote private business interests of his family (primarily real estate), of inequalities in tax assessments, of destruction of civil service, and of political payroll padding.

The principal planks of Perk's own platform were assurances that he would engage in no conflicts of interest, would correct inequities in tax valuation, would strengthen civil service and would conduct an efficient administration.

"But, the first image of a good public official," he says, "is meeting the people and understanding and promoting their needs and interests during your public service. Then, when you present your views of the issues, they come not from a stranger, but a friend the people know and trust."

Perk believes that his personal victory, in contrast to the 30 year record of Cuyahoga County, provides the answer to what Republicans can do to overturn the Democratic machines entrenched in major cities.

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Costly Nuclear Nonsense

Last week, David E. Lilienthal, one of the New Deal visionaries who dreamed up the "Atoms for Peace" project after World War II, turned against it, described it as uneconomical, spurned his early visions of a millenium via the atom and demanded we cut down on that sort of spending. Lilienthal, the first chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and now in private business, only recently confessed his error.

Yet, Lilienthal warns, the effort of the AEC to push atomic power "continues unabated." The former, now disillusioned, AEC head estimates that the proposed new AEC power program will "cost $2 billion over a decade"—which he regards as unjustified.

And the once free-spending New Dealer now addresses himself to the Congress: "I suggest Congress consider the atomic energy program as one good place to begin to cut back sharply."

DAVID TEEPLE—Warned Against Atoms for Peace" Fantasy 7 Years Ago.

Readers of *Human Events,* however, have been made aware of the truth about "Atoms for Peace," and similar programs, for the past seven years. David S. Teeple, formerly on the staff of Congress' Joint Atomic Energy Committee, debunked the early Lilienthal fantasy in the February 11, 1956, *Human Events*, in a memorable article entitled "Nuclear Nonsense." In that piece—and in many subsequent speeches and articles—Teeple waged a continual campaign against the uneconomical, dangerous, "civilian reactor" programs, and frequent quotations of and references to his arguments have appeared in *Human Events.* In very recent years hard, irrefutable facts about the costs of "atoms for peace" production have been emerging to sustain the Teeple thesis.

Wiser now, Lilienthal has developed concern lest the wasting of taxpayer money on these projects go on; some $4.5 billion has already been expended. Lilienthal proclaims that civilian atomic power is being "force-fed" by government; its cost is far greater than he had anticipated; costs of coal-produced electricity, on the other hand, have gone down, and coal reserves are tremendous.

Seventy-Eight Reds in High Brazilian Posts

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

The State Department's reluctant, belated admission, after sufficient revelations, that, yes, Communists have infiltrated Brazil's government echoes the same soft, soft twitter we were given at the start about Castro. Or about Mao-Tse-tung and his Reds before their take-over of China, for that matter.

Oh, no. The facts require more than that, and the facts need a great deal of repeating. Once more, may this writer suggest that if we do not use our own eyes for seeing in Brazil, we will use them for weeping. For a Sovietized Brazil is what the USSR is looking for through Cuba. And the perilous progress is about as subtle as the punch of Cassius Marcellus Clay.

President Joao Goulart's Red record is embedded in his spine. The malignancy long predates that of Fidel Castro and his brother, Raul. Brazilian anti-Communist elements, including those in Parliament, laid their necks on the block in opposing President Goulart's ascendancy. But Moscow cheered him. And, to top it off, President Goulart returned from Red Mao Tse-Tung's embrace in Peiping (August, 1961) to take over the presidency of Brazil.

Brazilian President Joao Goulart

No Communists at the top? This hair-splitting fiddlefaddle is as dangerous and misleading as it is timeworn and discredited.

The Red malignancy in President Goulart's fanatic brother-in-law, Lionel Brizola, his iron-fisted enforcer throughout the government, is as well known among the diplomats of the world as the city of Rio de Janeiro itself.

So is the malignancy of Marxist Economics Minister Celso Furtado, now supervising the Sovietization of Brazilian industry and the seized American properties.

So is that of Marxist Attorney General Evando Lins Silva and Minister of Justice, Joao Mangabeira, in control of justice and the secret police. Ditto labor chieftain Dante Pellacani and Marxist Minister of Labor Almino Alfonso.

If President Goulart and these men are not the top of today's Brazilian government, where's the top?

Moreover, as noted previously in this column, courageous parts of the Brazilian press count 78 Communists now in highest key positions. This laying-it-on-the-line has put important dailies like the *Correio da Manha* in trouble, reminiscent of Argentina's *La Presna* tragedy under Dictator Juan Peron. All this is famous to the Inter-American Press Association.

If responsible Brazilian journals, at great risk, have courage enough to expose the Red advance to entrapped Brazilians, why should Washington split hairs about it to the American people?

We must be extremely careful in extending further military assistance to Brazil—or have we learned nothing from Castro?

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• Representative John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio) last week remarked that "one of the best kept secrets of the Republican party at the present time is the weakness of Governor Rockefeller as a Presidential candidate." Ashbrook said JFK would like to see Rockefeller as the GOP candidate in '64 and would dread to see Goldwater as the nominee. It is well known that Bobby Kennedy fears the ravage that Goldwater would cause among the usual Democratic electoral votes from the South.

ASHBROOK

• *Senator Clair Engle (D.-Calif.), Capitol Hill remarks, is running hard for re-election in his state: He has recognized the heat of the "managed news" issue and its liability for the Democrats. He demanded last week that the Pentagon fire Assistant Secretary of Defense Arthur Sylvester, who proclaimed that the government has a right to lie to protect itself.*

• Former Representative Walter Judd (R.-Minn.) says that Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev stands "higher than ever before" in Communist circles in Russia as a result of US "concessions" to the Soviets last fall during the Cuban crisis. Judd—who served on the House Foreign Affairs Committee—is considered a highly-informed student of Soviet policy.

JUDD

• *The lid tightens on the TFX controversy: (1) The Air Force threatened lie detector tests on its Pentagon staff; (2) Scripps-Howard correspondent Seth Kantor has been warned he might be imprisoned if he doesn't tell the Senate committee probing the TFX matter who was the source of his story which accurately predicted—one month ahead—that the General Dynamics bid would get the Pentagon order.*

• Secretary Robert McNamara is unfortunate in his idolater who calls the Defense head a "great economizer." It was Senator Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.) who thus hailed the now hard-pressed Pentagon "genius" (who is being highlighted as boosting the budget to pay General Dynamics more than Boeing for TFX). Douglas enjoys little fame in the Senate as an economizer. "He votes for small cuts in spending which are usually defeated. Then he supports vast, inflationary money measures"—so Willard Edwards of the Chicago *Tribune* reports Douglas' reputation among colleagues.

McNAMARA

From Our Readers:

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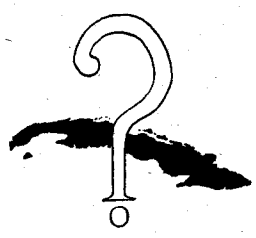
This Week in Washington

Cuba Libre—In Reverse

To liberate Cuba from the Red Russian stranglehold—that has been the supposed official policy of the United States for many months. But in the topsy-turvy world of the New Frontier, the US, as a result of JFK's orders in the past week, has assumed the extraordinary posture of a protector of Castro Cuba and its Russian masters against attempts by Cubans to harass and overthrow the Red dictatorship.

This, at least, appears to many on Capitol Hill to be the only logical analysis of the crackdown by the US Immigration Service and, presumably, by the US military forces on Cuban exiles who seek to harass Red ships and armaments in Cuba. This crackdown applies to all exile operations—whether based from the US or from any other part of the Caribbean.

Representative William Stinson (R.-Wash.) decried our "fantastic position" of "not only eliminating the possibility of invading Cuba ourselves, but also of insuring that the Cuban patriots will not be allowed to liberate themselves." Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) sounded off about our backing down after encouraging refugee Cubans to "take their country back." Representative William Cramer (R.-Fla.) strongly criticized what he called the "April Fool's Day seizure" of an anti-Castro raiding boat in the British Bahamas by a British warship (tipped off by American authorities).



In a savagely ironical editorial aimed at JFK's topsy-turvy policy, the New York *Daily News* said that policy is inadequate "to maintain the Khrushchev overlordship 90 miles off Florida," that logically the only thing to do is "for the US Navy to take to convoying all Soviet-bloc ships into and out of Cuba, no matter what their cargoes." And "if the White House is so determined to shore up Khrushchev's Western hemisphere base (and to hell with the Monroe Doctrine), it should not stop at half-way measures."

Constitutional lawyers in the Capital scoff at the legal grounds by which the Administration cracked down on the Cuban exiles: the neutrality laws. They point out that these laws insure that we do not harbor attacks on nations with whom we have "normal and friendly relations." Not only have we not had normal and friendly relations with the Castro regime, we had to institute a blockade or "quarantine" last fall, and the Secretary of State just a few weeks ago publicly said that Red Cuba "is not entitled to normal economic or other relations with the free world."

Many among press observers deem JFK's stance "out of this world." Long-time liberal columnist Roscoe Drummond of the New York *Herald-Tribune* suggests that in regard to the Cuban exile raids it might well be "nearer the truth" that such actions may make it more uncomfortable for Khrushchev to keep his troops on the island, rather than vice versa (as the managed news line runs). It is also pointed out that every such raid has apparently inspired the underground in Cuba to sabotage the Russian occupation.

The demoralization and despair which the crackdown has caused among the Cuban exiles in Miami are reported to be "indescribably pathetic." But counsels of "don't despair" are now rising among their leaders.

Human Events learns from some of these the following reaction: "There is no hope of freeing Cuba whatsoever from Kennedy and his regime. We should begin thinking of turning to other countries in the Caribbean or elsewhere. Perhaps we should turn to General de Gaulle as the leader of the free world; France has two islands in the Caribbean—Martinique and Guadeloupe—which might prove feasible as bases to carry on the struggle to save and liberate Cuba."

Mortarboard for McNamara

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's emotional display before the McClellan Investigations Subcommittee (described here last week) still commands the curious attention of Capitol Hill. What manner of man is he? As one Pentagon official remarked, that episode should have pierced the illusion that his decisions and actions are always based solely on cold, hard facts and figures.

Actually, many in Washington are coming to the conclusion that the profile of McNamara presented by most of the press—that of a hard-headed businessman type—is largely a myth.

For one thing, McNamara was actually president of Ford Motor Company for just 34 days—a fact that has surprised many as they reassess the matter. He is a man who chose to live in the ivory-tower atmosphere of the college community in Ann Arbor, Michigan, rather than in the business-oriented suburbs of Detroit such as Bloomfield Hills or Grosse Point.

In delving further into the Defense Secretary's background, *Human Events* finds there is every reason to believe McNamara's defense policies may well spring—not from cost computers—but from an emotional liberal bias not given due notice nor thoroughly explored heretofore.

It is not generally known, for example, that the man in charge of America's defense establishment is a founding member of an organization whose primary propaganda seems aimed at getting the US to disarm. That organization is the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, the main activity of the left-wing Fund for the Republic.

Dr. Harrison Brown, a central figure of the Center, says the "first goal" in abolishing war is for the US—along with the Soviets—to scrap its "large-scale retaliatory systems." The US, says Brown, must also eliminate its overseas bases. In a Center pamphlet, "Permanent Peace," Walter Millis says the US should not "allege bad faith" on the part of the Soviets in proposing disarmament plans. According to a spokesman for the Center in New York, Defense Secretary McNamara has contributed $1,000 or more per year to the Center since 1960.

But this is not so surprising in view of his associations. Elie Abel, ex-Washington bureau chief for the Detroit *News*, writes that instrumental in choosing McNamara for his job was a former secretary of the Fund for the Republic: Adam Yarmolinsky. Yarmolinsky now recalls "tossing around" McNamara's name before election day. (Yarmolinsky is now McNamara's special assistant and is credited with hiring key personnel in the Defense establishment.)

Abel also points out in *The Kennedy Circle* that McNamara was selected because of his concern with the "nuclear weapons race." According to White House assistant Carl Kaysen, McNamara and Dr. Jerome Wiesner are two key Administration personnel who help fix US disarmament policies.

Those who know McNamara personally say he is not a liberal ideologue, but that he may have picked up a number of his ultra-liberal notions while residing in the university town of Ann Arbor. It was there that he met Yarmolinsky and it was there that he organized a study group which primarily concentrated on works by liberal authors like John Kenneth Galbraith.

In Michigan, McNamara also became an admirer of United Auto Workers chief Walter Reuther (who is active in the disarmament movement in this country). McNamara's first choice to head the manpower job in the Defense Department was Jack Conway, presently Reuther's executive assistant at the UAW headquarters in Washington. (Meany nixed Conway's Defense appointment.)

In short, McNamara, "the hard-boiled businessman," seems more at home in a mortarboard in the liberal groves of academe.

Moscow-Washington Deal?

The French generals, in their official Review, *say there has been an agreement between Moscow and Washington for demilitarization of Western Europe, by which the Kennedy Administration pays off Russia for its disengagement of missiles in Cuba. The* Review *says the removal of US missiles from Turkey and Italy on the excuse of "modernizing" is simply a "pretext" connected with the new policy of dimilitarization of Western Europe.*

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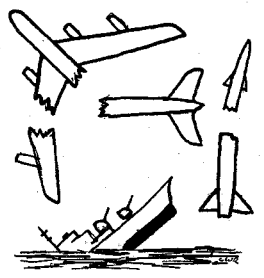
Disarmament Run Rampant?

Retired Brigadier General Bonner Fellers, chief of planning for Douglas MacArthur in World War II, was the first person to reveal publicly an extraordinary US disarmament scheme which received nation-wide attention when mentioned in a Drew Pearson column last week.

Fellers, presently head of the Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, exposed this incredible plan in a newsletter dated February 18. In the letter, Fellers revealed that the Administration is seriously considering a plan in which the US would scrap "half its strategic striking forces, if, in turn, the wholly untrustworthy Kremlin will agree to sacrifice a small fraction of Red strategic striking forces." Pearson says the small fraction the Russians would have to give up is ten per cent.



According to the Pearson column—which elaborates slightly on Fellers' information—President Kennedy contends privately that the armed forces already have far more nuclear weapons than they need to wipe out every possible target.

But the Joint Chiefs of Staff—except for the group's chairman, General Maxwell Taylor—apparently feels that any such drastic "scale-down" would leave the US short of weapons. In answer to Kennedy, military experts point out the uselessness of bombs without the wherewithal to deliver them.

Why does Taylor go along with Kennedy? According to Pearson, Taylor tells his military colleagues he now "considers himself a 'political appointee.'"

State Dept. Pushes Red Trade

In the wake of citizen efforts to boycott Communist goods sold by American firms, president Walter W. Dreyfoos of the Davison-Paxon Company in Atlanta, Georgia, says his company has stocked Red-made goods at the State Department's request. "At the specific request of our State Department," writes Dreyfoos to a customer, "we were purchasing a token amount of merchandise from certain Communist countries . . . "

News Management

Another New York *Times*-man—military editor Hanson Baldwin—has lit into the Kennedy Administration for its suppression and management of the news. Shortly following Arthur Krock's piece in *Fortune*, Baldwin—in the recent *Atlantic Monthly*—directs another withering blast at the Administration's censorship efforts, detailing the censors' *modus operandi*.

While many liberal pundits offer the excuse that there is nothing unprecedented about news manipulation, Baldwin—in carefully-worded prose—charges that in historical perspective, ". . . in degree and kind, and particularly in the slanting of the released information to enhance the image of the President, it is unusual."

The "most dangerous" aspect of the Kennedy news-censorship, says Baldwin, is the "freewheeling use of federal police powers to investigate leaks." Citing chapter and verse, Baldwin tells of individual reporters who have been threatened by the Administration or hounded by government investigators.

One of the most telling points in Baldwin's article concerns *Fortune's* distinguished reporter, Charles J. V. Murphy. Says Baldwin: "When Murphy published in the September, 1961, *Fortune* a complete and thorough account of the Laotian and Bay of Pigs fiascoes, his article was denounced by the President personally at a press conference. General Maxwell D. Taylor was then sent to New York with a bill of complaints to see Henry Luce . . . Later, Murphy, a colonel in the Air Force reserve who for years has had a mobilization assignment in the office of the Air Chief of Staff, found that under pressure the Air Force had been compelled to shift him to a minor post elsewhere."

California

The California Democratic Council, backbone of the State's Democratic party, last week in its Bakersfield convention passed a series of controversial resolutions which is already causing deep turmoil among Democrats in the Golden State. Old-time Democrats are known to be furious at the left-wing slant of the resolutions.

Referred to by Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown last fall as his "strong right arm," the Council advocated:

- An end to nuclear testing by all nations
- Abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities
- Repeal of loyalty oaths
- Allowing teachers a right to strike
- Abolition of the death penalty
- A moratorium on fall-out shelters

Foreign Aid Legerdemain

The New Frontier reached a peak in news management last week when JFK claimed his $4.5-billion aid request followed the terms of the Clay report.

The Clay report, however, called for a cut in foreign aid *spending*, not merely foreign aid *requests*. In typical New Frontier sleight-of-hand, all JFK did was to chop off $420 million from last year's request for aid funds. In actuality, he is still asking for $600 million more in spending than Congress was willing to appropriate last year.

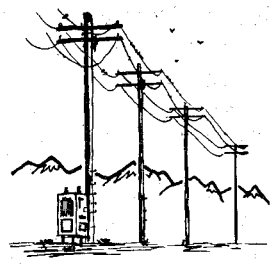
This bit of legerdemain was not missed by Otto Passman (D.-La.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee's subcommittee on foreign aid. Passman still says the cost is excessive and he wants the aid bill cut at least to $3 billion—$900 million less than last year.

JFK's pose as a foreign aid budget-cutter, of course, is nothing but a great hoax. True, say Washington wags, a budget-cutter would—as JFK is doing—scrap John Kenneth Galbraith as Ambassador to India, at least as a gesture. But would a dedicated slasher of foreign aid replace him—as JFK also plans to do—with foreign aid giveaway artist Chester Bowles?

REA Boondoggle

Defense Secretary McNamara proved himself no "hard-boiled" economizer last week when he gave an electric power contract near Pensacola air base to a government-subsidized Rural Electrification Administration cooperative over the Gulf Power Company, a private enterprise.

The REA outfit will borrow $2 million to set up transmission lines, although Gulf Power already has such lines in place; the REA will get the money from the government at the subsidized 2 per cent interest rate, but the government will have to pay 4.5 per cent to 5 per cent for the money in the first place. The bids of REA and Gulf were about the same—only this difference: Gulf must pay the corporate income tax, with a maximum of 52 per cent. Gulf calls "foul."



This case expectedly will touch off a clamor in Congress. Some congressmen have long pointed out the subsidized nature of REA and recall the fact that REA was set up originally to bring electricity to farms that did not have it. But today this original program has been virtually completed, with more than 98 per cent of all American farms electrified. REA is now a big competitor—subsidized by the taxpayer—in the commercial business of supplying power.

Troubles for Proxmire

Senator William Proxmire (D.-Wis.), posing as an advocate of rigid government economy in recent years, has run into political trouble in his home state.

Up for re-election in 1964, it now develops that Proxmire is paying his top staff salary—$14,596—to a university student who lives 1,000 miles away from Washington. The student is Frank J. Campenni, now working for his Ph.D. at Wisconsin University.

While Proxmire claims that Campenni works for him full time—50 hours a week—and maintains a straight "A" average, university officials say it's against regulations for a doctorate candidate to work full time. They are now investigating the case. Other Wisconsinites wonder just what sort of work requires Campenni to labor 50 hours every week.

According to Proxmire, Campenni's chief duties are to get more defense contracts for the Badger State. This, say Wisconsin politicos, is highly ironic—coming from Proxmire. The Wisconsin Senator has been severely critical of lawmakers who expend extraordinary efforts in trying to wrangle defense contracts for their districts.

NOT MERELY GOSSIP

- A sign that many Californians would like to have former Senator William F. Knowland run again for the Senate appears in a recent California Field Poll. In a trial run of that Poll, incumbent Democratic Senator Clair Engle led Knowland 46 per cent to 42 per cent, with San Francisco Mayor George Christopher and Richard Nixon trailing. Since Engle is running for re-election and Knowland has not given any indication he wants to run for the seat, the Field Poll may start a boom for the former Senator.

KNOWLAND

- *General Lucius Clay's critical report on foreign aid has apparently racked up one big casualty on the New Frontier: Ambassador to India John K. Galbraith. Galbraith has demanded foreign aid for a government-owned steel plant in India which will compete with a private plant. This project was a conspicuous target of Clay in his report. Now it is reported that Kennedy is withdrawing Galbraith from his post.*

- A sign of the unpopularity of the New Frontier witch-hunting (anti-trust actions) against large corporations and especially drug companies, the while going easy on labor unions: Last week, the Democratic leadership placed on Senator Estes Kefauver's Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee (one of the loudest exponents of trust-busting) a Senator who prefers to put the emphasis on the monopoly combinations of labor unions—Senator John McClellan (D.-Ark.). The Arkansan is boosting his bill to put transportation unions under anti-trust law.

McCLELLAN

- *Pentagon press officer Arthur Sylvester, who proclaims that the government has the right to lie to the public, last week refused to submit to a lie-detector test in regard to the TFX controversy.*

- In hearings before the House Banking and Currency Committee last week, ranking Republican Clarence E. Kilburn (R.-N. Y.) gave the Area Redevelopment Administration a roasting for playing politics. Why, Kilburn asked ARA chief William Batt, Jr., was my opponent able to announce the day before election that an $844,000 project was ready for my district? Why, Kilburn asked again, was I told the program wouldn't be announced until after election day? Batt had no answers. "The whole program," Kilburn bored in again, is "being carried out for . . . political reasons."

KILBURN

From Our Readers:

"New format just received. Looks well. reads well. Hope it catches on in big way. Congratulations and good luck." Charles Edison, Former Governor of New Jersey

"I have watched *Human Events* grow, ever since I came to Washington 17 years ago. In fact, since that day I have never missed an issue. I think the new format is excellent, makes for easier reading, and is a proof of how this great Newsletter has grown into a great Newspaper."—Katharine St. George, Member of Congress

"May you find that *Human Events* will attract both new readers and much advertising. If any magazine deserves the support of the business community *Human Events* does. I'm sometimes dubious of both the sense and the loyalty of the same to their own best friends. They support the damnedest periodicals, their covert enemies."—C.D. Batchelor, Pulitzer Prize Winning Political Cartoonist for the New York *Daily News*

"I have received my advance copy of the new format of *Human Events* and hasten to congratulate you. I think this will result in a much wider circulation."—Harold D. Comey, Comey, Shepherd & Dryden Jones, Inc.

"Congratulations on the new *Human Events*, both as to format and content. Am confident your magnificent contribution to the preservation of our great nation in the past will be increased ten fold. *Human Events* should be read weekly by every American since it provides the informational ammunition for responsible citizen action."—Steve Stahl, Executive Vice-President, Oklahoma Public Expenditures Council

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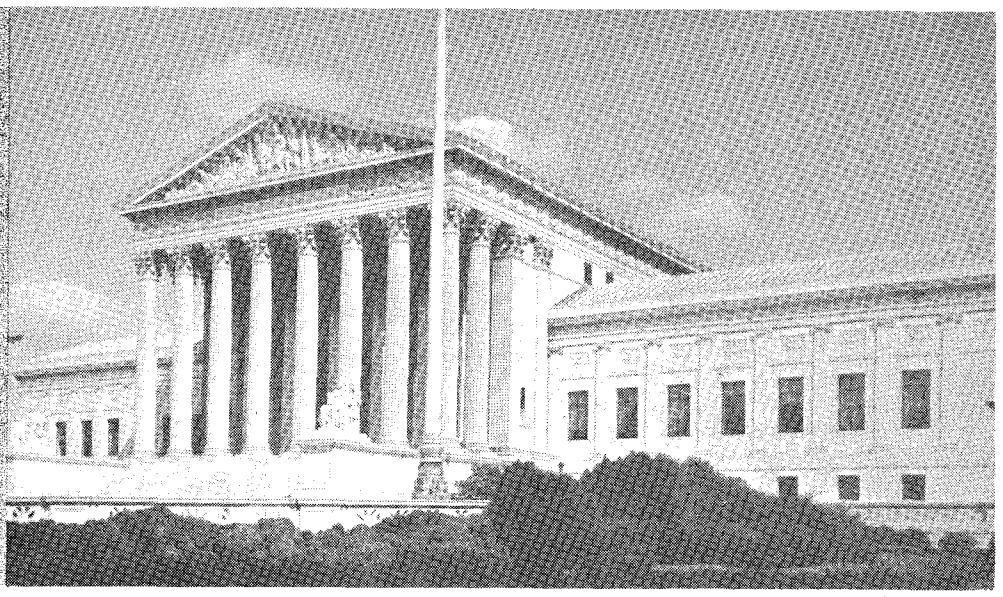
T. WHITFIELD DAVIDSON—"With all deference to the Court we respectfully dissent."

JUDGE DAVIDSON VS. SUPREME COURT



SUPREME COURT—Orders US farmer fined who only produced wheat to feed his own stock on his own premises.

On several occasions in judicial history, dissenting opinions have achieved immortality; the majority opinions were soon forgotten.

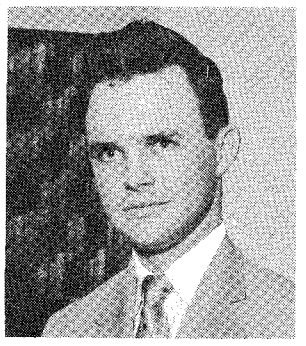
We nominate Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson's dissent in the Evetts Haley, Jr., case for Freedom's Hall of Fame.

Evetts Haley, Jr., an Oklahoma rancher, was ordered by the Department of Agriculture to pay a $506 fine for growing wheat on his own ranch to feed his own cattle.

Haley, a freedom-loving, patriotic American, who has never accepted any kind of government subsidy, refused to pay, hoping to test the constitutionality of the whole agricultural control program.

The case was heard by Judge Davidson, who found defendant Haley not guilty. The government carried the case to the Supreme Court which ordered the District Court to assess the penalty.

The full text of Judge Davidson's opinion:



EVETTS HALEY, JR.

FEDERAL JUDGE DAVIDSON'S OPINION - NOT GUILTY

"Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?" And again,

"The husbandman that laboreth must be the first partaker of the fruits."

For 60 generations these truths have been accepted as correct.

And the lawgiver of more ancient vintage through his oracle Judge Brandeis, the peer of any judge, speaks in similar vein; to wit:

"The most comprehensive and valued right of man is to be let alone." (277 US 47s).

These were the views of Evetts Haley, Jr., by reason of which no man becomes a criminal or lawbreaker.

In this "wheat case" the defendant, Evetts Haley, Jr., only wanted to be let alone. He was charged in court with violating the Marketing Act.

Grew Wheat For Own Cows

He had sold nothing. He had injected nothing into the channels of commerce. As a producer he had produced some wheat which he fed to his cow. A producer is not a marketer.

"Words are presumed to be used in their ordinary and usual sense with the meaning commonly attributable to them." Again,

"Where the words of a law, treaty or contract have a plain and obvious meaning, all construction in hostility with such meaning is excluded." (Green v. Biddle, 21 US 1).

Produce is not commerce. True, it may so become and so may an honest man become a thief. He is not jailed until he does.

The Wickard and Haley decisions are far-reaching. They virtually abolish all distinction between domestic and interstate commerce. No lawyer in the light of these two decisions can safely tell his client the distinction between intrastate and interstate commerce.

Farm Control Not US Right

The Constitution nowhere confers the regulation of agriculture upon the Congress or the US government. It does enumerate the powers granted in some 18 to 20 items, no one of which mentions agriculture or even production. And the Bill of Rights expressly forbids it. Thomas Jefferson was in France as our ambassador there for some four years, returning to America while the adoption of the new Constitution was a matter of much discussion and debate. He urged a Bill of Rights which was speedily adopted, his words being:

"A bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth and what no government should refuse."

This bill of rights became the crowning finish of our constitutional efforts. It provides:

Article 10: "The powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states or to the people."

Haley is not being let alone though for 60 generations it has been instilled into the minds of our people that we have a right to do as we will with our own and to be let alone in doing it. That which has abided so long can not be abandoned in a day nor in one generation.

Mandamus Writ Held Unneeded

Referring to ourselves, the trial court, as treated in the recent Haley decision by the United States Supreme Court, we do not concede that we were or are within the realm of procedure where that unusual and drastic remedy of mandamus is applied. No ruling of the higher court was disobeyed. Let the record speak: The defendant, Evetts Haley, Jr., had produced wheat and fed it to his own stock on his own premises. He was charged with violation of the Marketing Act. He had marketed nothing and was acquitted.

In the Wickard case (317 US 111) the constitutionality of a law was at issue. In the Haley case the guilt or innocence of a man was the test.

The Wickard case was decided in the depth of depression when the "Blue Eagle" was soaring. The Haley case was up in a much later era of abundance when government warehouses were bursting with surplus wheat.

Again, the marketing law had now been in use long enough for its effects to become manifest, particularly upon the small independent farmer. He had abandoned his farm and sought work in the industries. Populous farming communities have vanished. We find here and there a large farm operated by mechanized equipment. The small farmer is gone. Many counties in the agricultural belt have lost from 10 to 12 thousand population. It is obvious that the small farmer can no longer buy and own a home with the proceeds of his own labor. Oliver Goldsmith well declared:

"A bold yeomanry, a country's pride, when once destroyed can never be supplied."

Refusal Invites Judicial Chaos

It appears that we did not render the judgment expected or desired by the Agriculture Department, but it must be remembered that the Supreme Court wrote no instruction and handed down no opinion as our guide. If we, in the judgment of the Court, were in error, and the only end was to make the law more certain, then a simple and considerate course would have suggested that the case be reversed with a direction that judgment be entered for plaintiff without hanging on a drastic threat of mandamus. And, too, every judge higher or lower takes an oath to uphold and defend the Constitution and administer justice, which must be done as he sees it.

We now enter the judgment for plaintiff not because we can conscientiously feel it to be just, but in obedience to the mandate. To refuse would be to invite judicial chaos which every judge and every lawyer must avoid. The Court may tell us what to do, but it may not tell us what to think or believe. With all deference to the Court we respectfully dissent.

T. WHITFIELD DAVIDSON

United States District Judge

THE SUPREME COURT ORDERED THE LOWER COURT TO ASSESS THE FINE

(Reprints of this article are available. See page 15.)

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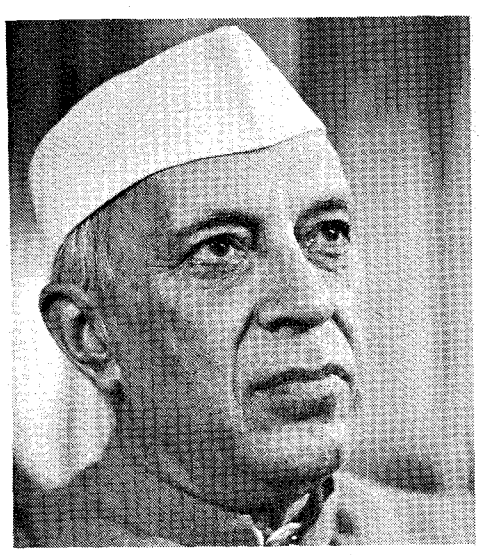
ALLEN-SCOTT REPORTS

PAUL SCOTT

ROBERT ALLEN

Columns Distributed 1963, by The Hall Syndicate, Inc.

Nehru Wants $200 Million Without Strings



PRIME MINISTER NEHRU

Prime Minister Nehru wants to have his cake and eat it too. Despite the badly mauled Indian army's urgent need of modern weapons, Nehru is insisting that the $200 million in military aid he is seeking from the US be granted on his own highly suspicious terms.

These exceptional conditions are:

- Permission for the US to send some military advisers to accompany the new weapons to India, but they will be barred from "operational areas"; that is, the disputed Chinese border regions for which the arms presumably are intended.
- Flat refusal to sign an agreement that US military aid will not be employed against Pakistan.
- No payment for these weapons to be made until after settlement of the Chinese border controversy—if ever.

Particularly desired by India are large numbers of tanks, rifles, anti-tank weapons, ground-to-air and air-to-ground missiles, and radar and other communications equipment.

These arms would be in addition to the $40 million rushed to India last year after the Chinese Communists' aggression. Much of this "hardware" was taken from depots in West Germany, which have not yet been replenished. US commanders in Europe are much concerned about this delay.

Rusk, supported by McGeorge Bundy, powerful special assistant to the President on foreign affairs, favors bowing to the Indian leader on the ground his still-gravely-threatened army is sorely in need of modern weapons.

Pentagon authorities are frankly critical of India's continued massive mobilization of military strength on its Pakistan borders.

Notwithstanding the serious situation on the Chinese border, where new attacks are threatened, India still has more than 70 per cent of its army and air force stationed on the Pakistan borders. That country has been a strong US ally, and the Joint Chiefs hold full precautions must be taken to ensure that the massive military aid Nehru wants is not used against Pakistan.

The issue of Nehru's terms unquestionably will be put to President Kennedy. His decision is conjectural. But it's being closely watched by congressional leaders, particularly those critical of his $4.9 billion foreign aid budget.

His action on the backstage Indian controversy could importantly affect what Congress does about more large-scale foreign aid spending.

JFK Tough on Cuban Freedom Fighters

Refugee groups are running into stronger opposition from the Kennedy Administration than Castro's Communist regime in trying to carry out their daring hit-and-run attacks against Cuba.

Their clandestine raids now face almost insurmountable barriers raised by government agencies on direct orders from the White House.

If the Cuban refugees are successful in outwitting US Coast Guard and customs officials, reaching Cuba and returning, they now are welcomed by a Justice Department investigation.

Most striking illustration of this harassment by US officials is the government's effort to put the lid on ALPHA 66's operations.

ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY

Attorney General Robert Kennedy turned loose 30 FBI agents to probe ALPHA 66's activities after the veterans of the Bay of Pigs announced they had shot up a Russian ship and naval base.

Orders for the inquiry came directly from President Kennedy after his advisers became alarmed that the raids might upset US negotiations with Russia on the withdrawal of Soviet troops in Cuba.

The President, who is opposed to any military action in Cuba at this time, asked his brother to find out (1) if the Cuban refugee group was based in the US; (2) if the raid actually took place; and (3) if there had been an attack, how future raids could be stopped.

Carl Kaysen, deputy to McGeorge Bundy, the President's foreign policy adviser, tried to go one step further. He asked the Justice Department to step in and block the news conference ALPHA 66 officials had called to give details of the raid.

This attempt to "manage the news" fell through when Justice Department attorneys reported there was no legal basis for such drastic action.

State Department Warns Adlai

Ambassador Adlai Stevenson is back in the doghouse with the White House's "palace guard."

In their latest backstage controversy, Stevenson has been bluntly told by this inner circle of presidential advisers to stick to his United Nations duties and drop a self-assigned mission to mediate differences between Presidents Kennedy and de Gaulle.

This terse ultimatum was delivered personally to Stevenson, now touring Europe, by McGeorge Bundy, the President's ambitious foreign policy assistant and leader of the "palace guard."

Bundy, who tried unsuccessfully to edge the US delegate out of his UN post earlier this year, made an emergency trip to Europe last week to order Stevenson to leave Common Market and NATO nuclear policy disputes to other US diplomats.

According to Ambassador "Chip" Bohlen's cables to the White House from Paris, Stevenson was seeking a private meeting with de Gaulle, a close friend, to try to work out compromise settlements in both disputes. Stevenson also planned to get de Gaulle's approval to arrange a meeting with Kennedy when the latter visits Europe in June.

This foreign policy initiative by Stevenson was too much for Bundy, who is advocating a policy of stern aloofness toward de Gaulle. After placing Carl Kaysen, his assistant, in charge of the White House's "little State Department," Bundy grabbed the next Air Force jet to Paris to lay down the law to Stevenson.

Details of the Bundy-Stevenson confrontation are still secret, but the results are known. They agreed that if de Gaulle grants the meeting, Stevenson is to limit his discussions to US-French relations in the United Nations.

These same tight restrictions on Stevenson also apply to any meeting with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany.

NOTE: Bundy was the source for the controversial magazine article written about Stevenson's role in advising President Kennedy during the Cuban missile crisis. The article suggested that Stevenson's recommendations amounted to a "Cuban Munich."

'You Can't Walk Out Like That, It's . . . UN-AMERICAN'

A HAVEN FOR KIDD—"It's a shame Captain Kidd was born two centuries ago. He could have claimed he was a Communist and been given a haven instead of hanged."—Representative William G. Bray (R.-Ind.)

HOW TO WIN FRIENDS . . . "The Administration . . . has treated old and valued friends as it treated the United States Steel Company"—Representative Abner W. Sibal (R.-Conn.)

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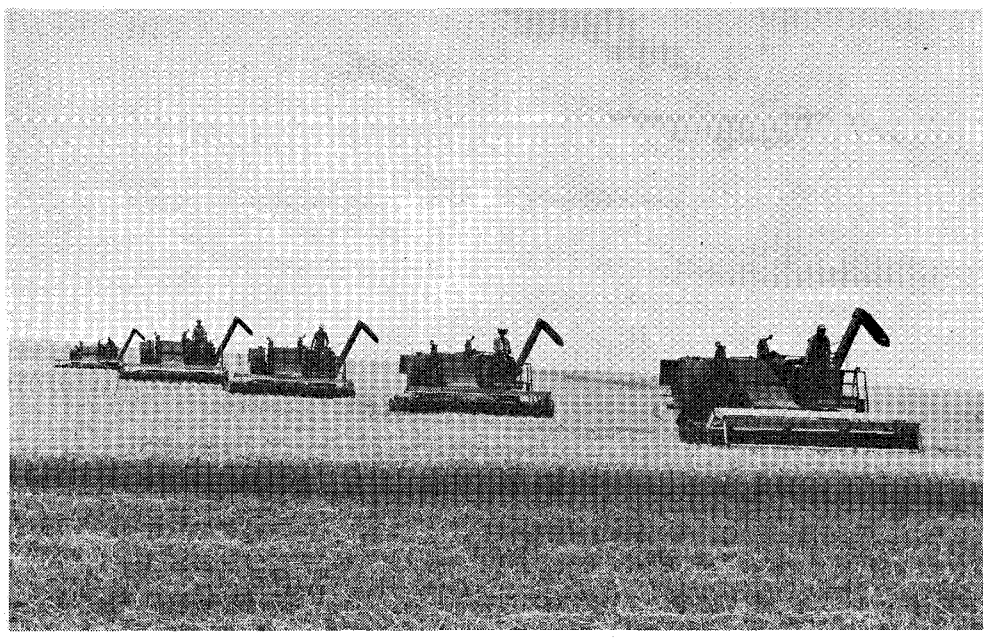
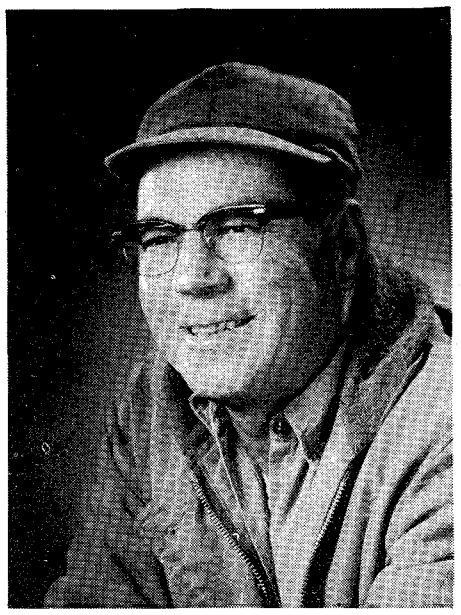


Modern wheat growing requires large investment in expensive equipment.

About the Writer. . .



Raymond M. Duncan is a World War II Veteran, former Marine Corps Reserve Captain, and a graduate of Oregon State University with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Range Management.

He says:

"I lease approximately 700 acres of farm ground, and about 5,500 acres of bunch grass and sagebrush range land. Climate and water conditions make the land best suited to raising of small grains and hay. As I haven't sufficient capital to buy cows, I am trying to make my living raising small grains. Between the weather and Uncle Sam's help this has been an uphill struggle."

Government Helps Me Reduce Grain Surplus

By RAYMOND M. DUNCAN

When I started farming in 1953 I could plant all the wheat I wanted to, could even lease an additional 10,000 acres and plant it if I wanted to—no controls—no marketing card—no forms and reports to fill out—no Gestapo agents snooping around my farm—no trips to the local ASC office (round trip approximately 140 miles) to find out what I can or can't do on my own (??) piece of ground in our free country (???).

Cost 1953	Cost Now
In 1953, I received $2.05 a bushel for my wheat at the farm.	In 1962, I received $1.89 per bushel.
COST 1953:	COST 1962:
½ lb. loaf of bread—$.20	½ lb. loaf of bread—$.36
Tractor—approx. $3,000.	Tractor—approx. $6,000.
Combine—approx. $5,500.	Combine—approx. $10,000.
Taxes	Approx. 4 times as great.
Other expenses	Raised in proportion.

Since the government started to help me reduce the grain surplus, they have cut my plantable acreage of wheat from approximately 700 acres to around 200 acres and have placed restrictions and controls on the amount of feed grain I can raise. Woe unto the unfortunate farmer that doesn't conform to their rules and regulations.

Due to weather conditions, we had almost complete crop failure in 1959 and 1960, the years they use as a production base to determine the amount of compliance payments each individual farm will receive per acre. So, they will pay me on my minimum feed grain diverted acres $3.46 an acre, and on my additional diverted acres, $8.64 an acre to not plant feed grain (almost pays the taxes on the ground). But to qualify, I have to plow or otherwise use the ground, which decreases this tremendous government windfall.

The clincher came this spring when I checked on the program to eliminate feed grain surpluses. They will pay me not to plant barley or other feed grains on 156.4 acres of my feed base, which may or may not be good business. However, what I can't understand is the rest of the sugar-coated pill. They will pay me an additional $2.54 an acre on ground planted, whether I raise anything or not, if I will plant the remainder of my barley base (234.6 acres).

Now I know I am just a dumb farmer and need somebody with brains in Washington, D. C. to run my business for me; but please explain to me, why on one hand the government pays me not to contribute to the feed grain surplus by not planting grain and in the same breath tells me they will pay me for planting grain. The answer the local ASC office gave me was, "We don't know but that's the regulation."

They also presented me with a propaganda sheet (reprinted to the right) on the 1964 wheat referendum with very blunt and pointed verbal and written warnings of the dire consequences, such as economic reprisals and surplus dumping, to get even with the farmers if we should be so stupid as to vote to run our business again.

In 1961, they set the support price on wheat (which in effect becomes the market price) for my county at $1.67 a bushel and to buy compliance with their program they raised it to $1.89 a bushel in 1962. Compare this with the $2.05 a bushel I received in pre-help days.

If my calculations are correct, the only way that I can keep my income at a comparable level with my pre-help income is to raise approximately one third the ground I was farming, then making the program self defeating. If I were smart enough to do this impossible feat, I would be defeating the program designed to help me by eliminating the surplus. But I see no alternative except to strive for this goal or get out of business, at least then I could stay at my pre-help level of income.

In the interim, our local office of ASC permanent staff of non-producing drones has increased to at least 3 men and 5 women, and an additional army of Gestapo agents to come out and see if we are playing the game according to their rules, regulations and restrictions during the growing and harvest seasons.

If the government continues to help me reduce the grain surplus (which apparently grows each year), the only out I see is to quit farming, take bankruptcy, get a government job and join them. Should you see fit to print this in its entirety or in part, I will probably be put on the Administration's black list and even that solution will be eliminated.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Malheur ASCS County Office
1252 S.W. 4th Ave. - P.O. Box 338
Ontario, Oregon

February 21, 1963

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

The 1961 flight of aerial photography is now being used for determining compliance with the programs administered through this office. Therefore, acreages determined previously ARE NOT to be relied on for future operations.

1963 WHEAT & FEED GRAIN

MARCH 22, 1963 is the last day signups to participate in these programs can be accepted.

CHECK ON THESE PROGRAMS NOW AND AVOID THE LAST MINUTE RUSH!

1964 WHEAT REFERENDUM

WHEN - Will be held in late May or early June.

WHO CAN VOTE - All farmers with wheat allotments over 15 acres AND

All farmers with less than 15 acre allotments PROVIDED they register their intention to participate.

PROGRAM IF MORE THAN 2/3 VOTE "YES"

Certificate Wheat - about 80% of normal production (5 year average)

Price Support - $2 per bu. - national average - on certificate wheat
- about $1.30 on all additional on farm allotment.

Marketing Quota Penalties - penalty for exceeding allotment.

Allotment - National, about 49.5 million acres, (as in 1962)
- Individual about 10% below 1963 (about the same as 1962).

Payments - For Required diversion - 30% of local support price for certificate wheat times the normal yield.
- For Additional Diversion - 50% as above (rather than 30%).

PROGRAM IF OVER 2/3 "YES" NOT ATTAINED

Price Support - about $1.20 only to those staying within allotment.

NO - Marketing Quotas - NO - Penalties for overplanting - No-Diversion Program.

Expected market price of wheat $1.00 per bu.

Very truly yours,
Harold B. Gigstad
Harold B. Gigstad, Office Manager

This memorandum sent by the Department of Agriculture to wheat growers is part of its campaign to sell growers to vote "Yes" on Secretary Freeman's wheat referendum.

For example, the letter says that if the desired two-thirds vote is obtained, penalties will be set up for those who exceed their marketing allotment, but CAREFULLY OMITS MENTION of what those penalties will be. On the other hand, it emphasizes the probability of $1 wheat if referendum fails.

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(Reprints of this article are available. See page 15.)

A BIBLE FOR MORE SQUARES

By CHARLES H. BROWER

Back in Mark Twain's day, one of the finest words in our language was "square." You gave a man a square deal if you were honest. And you gave him a square meal when he was hungry. You stood foursquare for the right, as you saw it, and square against everything else. When you got out of debt, you were square with the world. And that was when you could look your fellow man square in the eye.

Strange Characters Have Twisted Word

Then a lot of strange characters got hold of this honest, wholesome word, bent it all out of shape and gave it back to our children. Convicts gave it the first twist. To them a square was an inmate who would not conform to the convict code. From the prisons it was flashed across the country on the marijuana circuit of the bopsters and hipsters. Now everyone knows what a square is. He is the man who never learned to get away with wrongdoing. A Joe who volunteers when he doesn't have to. A guy who gets his kicks from trying to do something better than anyone else can. A boob who gets so lost in his work that he has to be reminded to go home. A fellow who laughs with his belly instead of his upper lip. A slob who still gets choked up when the band plays "America the Beautiful."

His tribe isn't thriving too well in the current climate. He doesn't fit too neatly into the current group of angle players, corner cutters, sharpshooters and goof-offs. He doesn't believe in opening all the packages before Christmas. He doesn't want to fly now and pay later. He's burdened down with old-fashioned ideas of honesty, loyalty, courage and thrift. And he may already be on his way to extinction.

He and all the rest of us are living in a country today that is quite different from the one that we were taught to love. Parents have successfully defended in court their children's right to ignore the flag salute. Faculties and student bodies have found it distasteful to publicly take an oath of loyalty to their country. And the US Military Academy has found it necessary to place a sign beside its parade grounds at West Point reminding spectators that it is customary for men to remove their hats at the passing of the banner that was once unashamedly referred to as "Old Glory."

Strong Government For Weak People?

What has happened? I think we have changed from an exporting country to an importing country.

I do not mean that we have let the world drain all of our gold away, although that is bad enough. I do not mean any imbalance of trade, as threatening as that may be. I mean that we have been importing, instead of exporting, ideas.

The United States of America was once the greatest exporter of ideas the world had ever known. We created and sold abroad the idea of individual dignity, responsibility and freedom. We created and sold the idea of government of the people, by the people and for the people—an idea that is still being bought today. We exported the idea of freedom of worship . . . the idea that those who are taxed should be represented . . .

It is hard to find a basic idea that America has recently exported. We have bought in the bazaars of Asia Minor the idea that an honest man is either a fool or a liar. From our most mortal enemy we have bought the idea of a strong government for weak people. We have bought abroad the ideas of "Let George do it"—or "What's in it for me?"—and the gesture of the neatly shrugged shoulder.

Freud Exalts Cynics, Condemns Squares

But, most significant of all, most of us have been gullible patrons of the export firm of Sigmund Freud, who has sold us the idea that all men are born feeble, that we should abandon our ancient disciplines as too stark for the poor souls that we are, and seek our salvation through group support. Freud's discovery that man was not adjusted to his world, and could never be truly adjusted, seemingly justified the lazy cynic and condemned the square. For if you can't win, what is the use of trying? And here was the first great authority who said, "You cannot win."

This country was discovered, put together, fought for and saved by squares. It is easy to prove that Nathan Hale, Patrick Henry, Paul Revere, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and almost anyone else you care to include among our national heroes, were squares. This can be proved by simply thinking what they might have said had they not been squares.

Nathan Hale: Me spy on those British? Are you trying to be funny? Do you know what they do with spies they catch? I'll give you a news flash, chum. They hang them.

Paul Revere: What do you mean—me ride through every Middlesex village and town? And in the middle of the night, yet? Why pick on me? Am I the only man in Boston with a horse?

Patrick Henry: Sure, I'm for liberty. First, last, and always. But we've got to be a little realistic. We're a pretty small outfit. If we start pushing the British around someone is going to get hurt.

George Washington: Gentlemen, I am honored. But I do wish you would try someone else. Let's say, General Gates. I'm just getting things organized at Mount Vernon.

Benjamin Franklin: Who we really need for Ambassador to France is a young man. I'm 70 years old. It's time a new generation took over.

It is perhaps a significant fact that what such men actually did say has been quietly sneaked out of our schoolbooks. *This Week* magazine made a survey recently of school history books issued before 1920, compared with those issued since. That Nathan Hale said, "I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country," was in 11 of the old texts, and only 1 of the new texts.

Patrick Henry was quoted: "Give me liberty or give me death," in 12 of 14 earlier texts, and in only 2 of 45 more recently published ones.

But John Paul Jones set the record. His once famous reply to a British demand for surrender: "I have not yet begun to fight."—is in nine of the old books, and in none of the new ones.

Maybe cutting down a cherry tree is a square thing to do, and maybe throwing a dollar across the Rappahannock River is a waste of money rather than a test of strength, and maybe nobody stands up in boats anymore (especially in midwinter), but there are lessons to be learned in all of these acts by George Washington, and schoolbooks are for learning.

Maybe aggressive and nationalistic statements by our country's early heroes have gone the way of contact games and sports. They have been largely abandoned on our school grounds. Maybe the educators thought our children would be more interested in Peter Rabbit, who goes hippety-hop.

When Dwight D. Eisenhower was President, he appointed a Committee on National Goals to decide where we were all going. Perhaps a first step should be a commission on national heritage, to make sure that some of us at least remember where we have been.

Arnold Toynbee, the famous historian, says that of 21 notable civilizations, 19 perished, not from external conquest, but from the evaporation of belief within.

Today, our country still has a choice. I believe it has already begun to make that choice. I believe it is going back to its old beliefs in such things as ideals, pride, patriotism, loyalty, devotion, and even hard work.

We have a whole new set of heroes. Their names are Glenn and Grissom Shepard, Carpenter, Cooper and Schirra. They are named Crews, Bock and Twinting; Smith, Sorlie and McIntosh; Knolle and Hoover. The towns they came from have nice, small town names like Sparta, Boulder, East Derry, Mitchell, Shawnee and Brownwood.

These lads apparently lived too far from the big city and grew up to be squares. For who but a square would volunteer his life for his country's good?

They are not even ashamed of their feelings.

John Glenn says he gets a tingling feeling down inside when he sees the flag go by. Imagine that.

Conformity Forces Still Strong, But. . .

The forces of conformity are still strong. Too many of us are still sitting it out instead of sweating it out. Too many of us haven't got the guts to stand up straight and dare to be square, because the opposite of square is round, and being round is so much simpler. Responsibilities and problems roll off nice and easy. And we can just roll down the path without any bumps, being careful to stay in the middle, because that's where the most comfortable ruts are.

How shall we fight for personal independence?

I suggest that we all join the SOS. The SOS is the Society of Squares. It doesn't exist, but it could.

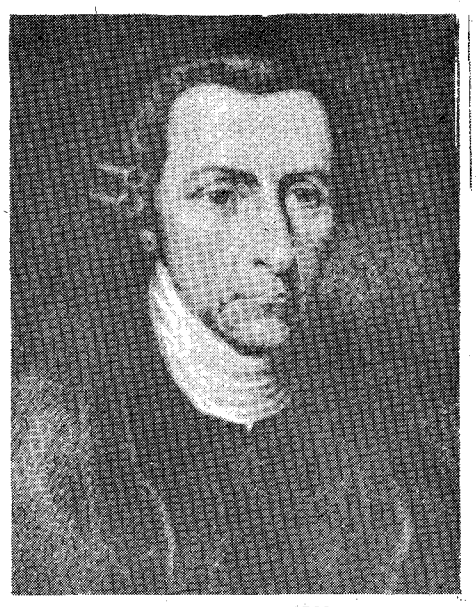
We would be for participation and against sitting life out, for simplicity and against sophistication, for laughter and against sniggering, for America and against her enemies, for the direct and against the devious, for the honest way and against the easy shortcut, for a well-done job and against the tearing down of ideals.

We have, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that our problem is not new.

When Benjamin Franklin was told that the war for independence was over, he said:

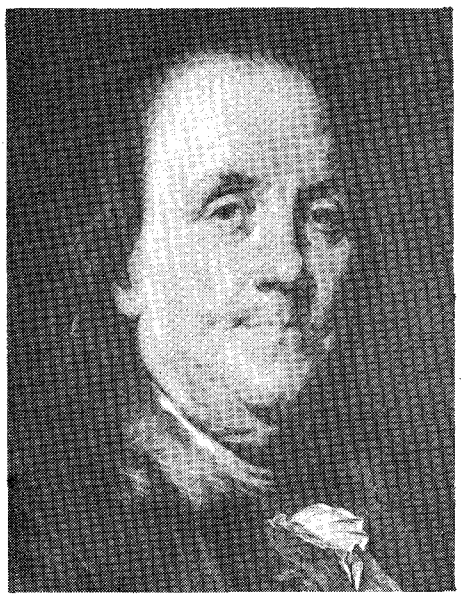
"Say, rather the war of the revolution is over—the war for independence has yet to be fought."

And today—179 years later—this war has still to be fought.



PATRICK HENRY

"I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."

JOHN PAUL JONES

"I have not yet begun to fight."

PAUL REVERE

"Ready to ride and spread the alarm Through every Middlesex village and farm."

This article is excerpted from a speech by Mr. Brower, president of the advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., as it appeared in *VFW Magazine*, the monthly publication of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

(Reprints of this article are available. See page 15.)

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OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS
From the Nation's Press

Lack of Punishment Encourages Delinquency

Bipartisan measures introduced in the US House of Representatives would permit corporal punishment (paddling) and expulsion of unruly students in Washington schools. Legislation to that end has been introduced by a Democrat, Representative Basil L. Whitener, of N. C., and a Republican, Representative Joel T. Broyhill, of Virginia, backing the view of School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen that the school board's ban on punishment is a factor encouraging delinquency.

Day by day and term by term, as the superintendent has described it, the problem of D. C. school discipline worsens.

It is in the Capital City of the United States that the public school system is called a "blackboard jungle." And an act of Congress is deemed necessary to provide that principals and teachers "may use reasonable force in the exercise of lawful authority to restrain or correct pupils and maintain order."

Within hollering distance of "Peace Corps" headquarters that agency could find some work to do without traveling half-way around the world for the exercise of its civilizing activities.

From the Nashville *Banner*

Village Gets $245,000

Missouri Representative Paul C. Jones took the floor of the United States House of Representatives recently to speak out against a waste of public funds by the federal government.

The Congressman specifically hit at the Administration program to dot the nation with spanking new post offices. He documented his case against profligacy with an example from his own Tenth District.

Last December, Congress was handed a list of proposed post office projects. On checking, Mr. Jones found three of these were to be located in towns and villages in his home district with populations ranging from 658 to 1887. Estimated costs: $187,200, $190,300 and $245,000!

Comparing these costs with similar projects, Mr. Jones discovered that such buildings usually have run in the neighborhood of $25,000 or $35,000. In one small city of 5,000 persons an attractive, air-conditioned building on a large lot with adequate parking facilities was constructed for around $75,000.

After the Congressman had questioned justification for the $187,200 project it was dropped, but others remained.

As Mr. Jones put it, "...under no stretch of the imagination can an expenditure of $245,000 be justified for a post office building in a community of 2,000 people."

"... I am opposed to programs that waste public funds by spending five times as much for a facility as has been found necessary to spend on comparable projects."

Today when federal post offices are being handed out to amenable congressmen like gold stars to grammar school kids, Mr. Jones' fiscal conscience and outspoken criticism of waste are as welcome as a tax refund.

From St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

We May Be Creating More Cubas

While another big flap is going on in Washington over who said what and whether it should have been made public, there is no question about the facts involved. They concern Communist infiltration of Brazil.

This is the statement the State Department confirms: "Their (the Communists') number is small but their influence is much larger than those small numbers would suggest. The principal field of infiltration and influence is in the labor unions. In the government itself there has been infiltration. The student movement is another major area of penetration with the National Student Union now being dominated by Communists."

Unfortunately, what is said of Brazil can also be said in varying degree of several other Latin American countries.

We can't "buy" them away from the Reds with the stumbling "Alliance for Progress" handout program. We can't weaken the Reds by appeasement that permits Cuba to serve as a guerrilla training ground for Red revolutionaries from nearly all Latin American countries.

Our policy makers are going to have to face the fact that delay in realistic action against Red penetration of this hemisphere may result in our facing many Cubas at our back door rather than just one.

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

"HE WASN'T THERE AGAIN TODAY. GEE, HOW I WISH HE'D GO AWAY."

Businessmen Should Warn on Inflation

The following is a letter to the editor of the San Diego *Union:*

"Here is your annuity contract. Those we sold 15 years ago have lost more than half their original value. Should Congress continue its policy of deficit spending and inflation this contract has a good chance of becoming absolutely worthless."

Can one imagine an annuity salesman saying such a thing upon delivery of a contract to a client however sound the observation might be?

Certainly our representatives in Congress are basically responsible for the robbery known as inflation. But what is the responsibility of the heads of banks, insurance companies, building and loan associations and bond houses to their clients and the public?

Why is it, except for a very small number too weak to be effective, these men do not vigorously oppose the robbery of their clients? Is it because they consider themselves to be commission merchants whose main interest is in quantity of commissions and not the quality of their wares?

Do not the heads of these establishments have a moral responsibility to project the past into the future and warn their prospective clients of the effect of deficit spending and inflation on investments? Effective action in this area is sorely needed for the benefit of the whole country."

JOHN FOSTER, San Diego

Reuther's Bold Program: Increase Spending

Walter Reuther, AFL-CIO vice-president, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress recently: "We need only to muster the will, the vision and the daring to apply the bold programs that can lift us quickly out of the mire of economic stagnation."

He went on to outline the usual list of things that must be done: a major increase in public spending, a cut in taxes in the lowest brackets, a faster boost in wages and more shackles on business. Reuther could have saved his breath. When he started his statement by mentioning "vision," "daring" and "bold programs," all of the congressmen must have known what he was going to recommend.

Any time a speaker these days calls for "long-range concepts," "daring measures" or "bold programs," the public would do well to clutch its wallet a little tighter. These magic words have been used as an "open-sesame" to the National Treasury for 30 years. The programs, measures and concepts they're talking about represent the same panaceas with which they've been dosing the economy since the New Deal. The result has been a huge and growing national debt.

There is nothing new or bold about spending more now—and letting somebody else worry about paying for it later on. Living in hock is old-hat. It would be very daring, if somebody proposed a bold new program to do away with bold new programs.

From the Dallas *Morning News*

Berlin Talks are Futile

One of the most difficult to understand of recent Administration actions in foreign affairs is this country's agreement to reopen talks with the Soviet Union on the Berlin issue.

President Kennedy said only a few weeks ago that there would be no discussions about Berlin as long as a Soviet military presence remained in Cuba. It is still there.

Not even the most starry-eyed, fuzzy-brained of optimists can conceive of even a distant possibility that the Communists will so much as discuss giving up any of their own Berlin positions. Obviously any discussions that are held must deal with concessions they want from the West.

This being the case, it is no wonder that news dispatches indicate extreme reluctance on the part of America's allies to reopen the quibbling about Berlin.

Not even death and taxes are any surer than it is that, when the talks reopen, the Reds will set about immediately trying to trade off Cuba and Berlin. To let them get into a position to do that is folly.

It would have been far better to stick with Mr. Kennedy's first declaration. We have nothing to discuss with the Soviets except Cuba as long as they remain in Cuba.

From the Indianapolis *Star*

SUCCESS?—The New Frontiersmen are ecstatic about the success of JFK's vist to Costa Rica. The meetings closed with all six of the conferring countries (Panama and the five Central American republics) asking Uncle Sam for hundreds of millions of dollars.

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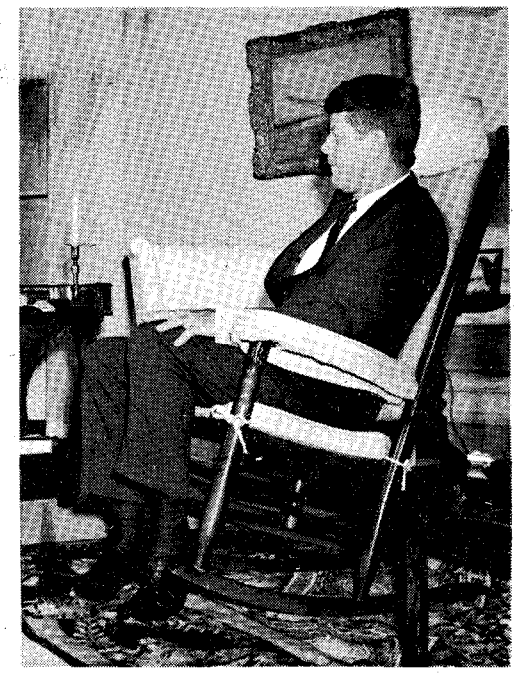
SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY, 1960

KENNEDY vs. KENNEDY

Promise and Performance



PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 1963

While campaigning for the White House, John F. Kennedy made a lot of promises to the American people which he as President has not kept. Here are a few:

Promise: "Our balance of payments will be strong and we can cease to worry about the outflow of gold." –John F. Kennedy, October 12, 1960, New York.

Performance: Our balance of payments has steadily worsened under the Kennedy Administration, the outflow of gold has accelerated to such a dangerous point that other nations are worried about the value of the US dollar.

Promise: "... the next Administration must work sympathetically and closely with labor and management... Nor is there a place for the kind of *ad hoc* last-minute intervention which settled the steel strike."–John F. Kennedy, October 12, 1960, New York.

Performance: The President has appointed many *ad hoc* boards to intervene in labor disputes, the latest being the "last minute" *ad hoc* board under Senator Wayne Morse which threatened the maritime industry with punitive legislation if it didn't give in to government wage recommendations.

Promise: "I say as the standard bearer for the Democratic party...we commit ourselves to a policy of full employment. We have to put this country back to work."–John F. Kennedy, October 15, 1960, Sharon, Pennsylvania.

Performance: Unemployment has hovered around six per cent of the Nation's work force since Kennedy came into office. Labor unrest and prolonged strikes have caused a huge number of man-days lost.

Promise: "...There is currently a dispute over whether the Administration should spend the additional defense funds voted by the last Congress ...these funds must be unfrozen and spent." –John F. Kennedy, September 20, 1960, Washington, D. C.

Performance: Kennedy froze millions Congress appropriated to develop the ultra-sonic RS-70 bomber. He has frozen veterans direct loan funds and Skybolt missile funds which Congress appropriated for these programs.

Promise: "Nepotism is dangerous to the public interest and to our national morality." –John F. Kennedy, October 18, 1960, Washington, D. C.

Performance: Ranging from brothers to brother-in-law, the President has brought his relatives into high Administration posts from the very beginning. As Comedian Bob Hope cracked recently: "In America, we have just two classes -- the people and the Kennedys. And there are more Kennedys than people."

Promise: "Let me say that I think it is extremely important that the United States maintain to the extent possible a sound fiscal policy and a balanced budget."–John F. Kennedy, September 6, 1960, Seattle, Washington.

Performance: The President has sent to Congress a record $98.8 billion federal budget, even topping expenditures in the peak World War II years and built up a $27 billion deficit since he came into office.

Promise: (discussing Eisenhower's use of troops at Little Rock) "There is more power in the Presidency than to let things drift and then suddenly to call out the troops. –John F. Kennedy, October 12, 1960, New York.

Performance: The President allowed things to drift at "Ole Miss," then suddenly rushed troops into Oxford, arrested civilians and generally violated the civil rights of dozens of Americans who happened to be in the vicinity. The campus has since been occupied by the military.

Promise: "I would think that whoever was President would see the press at least once a week."–John F. Kennedy, October 20, 1960, Independence, Missouri.

Performance: Kennedy has met with the press on an average of less than twice a month since taking office. His record for the first two years: 46 press conferences.

Promise: "If the clear, thoughtful language of the Democratic platform is to have meaning, the influence of this Nation must be brought to bear on a just solution that removes all discrimination at the Suez Canal for all times. And the White House must take the lead."–John F. Kennedy at Zionists of America Convention, August 26, 1960, New York.

Performance: No action has been taken to persuade Nasser to loosen his clampdown on Israeli shipping through the Suez Canal. None apparently is contemplated.

Promise: "Collective bargaining has always been the bedrock of the American labor movement. Free collective bargaining is good for the entire Nation. In my view, it is the only alternative to state regulation of wages and prices -- a path which leads far down the grim road of totalitarianism."–John F. Kennedy, Labor Day, 1960.

Performance: Kennedy has, as in the dock strike, steamrollered the collective bargaining process, substituted government force, badgering and threatening, to subvert collective bargaining processes.

Promise: (discussing freedom of information): "They (Roosevelt and Truman) took the American people into their confidence. They realized that these were challenging days for any free society, and it was incumbent upon the President, and only the President could do this, to set before the American people the unfinished agenda, the business, the things we must do if we are going to maintain our freedom and independence."–John F. Kennedy, October 22, 1960, Kansas City, Missouri.

Performance: The Kennedy Administration has not only withheld information, but it has repeatedly sought to cover up unfavorable developments and mislead the American people. It has "managed" news and resorted to plain distortion when the truth came close to exposing double-talk.

Promise: "I am not going to promise a Cabinet post or any other post to any race or ethnic group. That is racism in reverse at its worst." –John F. Kennedy, October 17, 1960, Springfield, Ohio.

Performance: Kennedy based his fight for a new Department of Urban Affairs on the promised appointment of a Negro to head it, tried to imply that opponents of the plan were anti-Negro rather than anti-waste.

Promise: "We will rebuild our diplomatic corps so we don't send ambassadors and others out, because they have contributed to a campaign, who can't even speak the language, who can't even pronounce the names." —John F. Kennedy, October 18, 1960, Miami Beach, Florida.

Performance: The Foreign Service is shot full of defeated Democratic politicians and big campaign contributors, all appointed by Kennedy. Typical is Matthew McCloskey, Ambassador to Ireland, who as treasurer of the Democratic party grew fat on federal building contracts. Nearly half of the "non-career" appointees to high posts abroad are big Democratic contributors.

Promise: "A greater use of the Small Business Administration and a more positive approach to the policies of management so lacking under the Republican Administration will do much to relieve the current problems of small business in this country."—John F. Kennedy, October 19, 1960, New York *Times* interview.

Performance: Small business bankruptcies under Kennedy have increased steadily, set an all-time high each year of the Administration under the "positive approach" exercised. Altogether some 33,000 small business firms went bankrupt since Kennedy came into office, the largest two-year total since the great depression.

Promise: "I am not promising action in the first 100 days alone—I am promising you one thousand days of exacting Presidential leadership. I want to be a President who believes in working full-time."—John F. Kennedy, November 5, 1960, New York.

Performance: In his first two years of office, Kennedy has been away from the White House 215 days, almost one-third of the time, vacationing, yachting, etc., at such places as Hyannisport, Palm Beach, Newport, Glen Ora and elsewhere.

Promise: "The dairy farmers of the country...their income has steadily dropped. The reason has been, of course, that this Administration has been manned by people with little imagination." –John F. Kennedy, October 24, 1960, Rockford, Illinois.

Performance: Imaginative Orville Freeman came up with the idea of clapping dairy farmers in federal prison if they didn't conform to his idea of how their industry should be run. Dairy income has dropped from 80 to 75% of parity under Freeman.

This compilation is reprinted from the Republican Congressional Committee's *Newsletter*.

What Next, Mr. President?

By REPRESENTATIVE AUGUST E. JOHANSEN (R.-Mich.)

I have sent the following telegram to the President of the United States:

The President, The White House, Washington, D.C.:

We must end the harassment, which the government has carried on, of liberty-loving anti-Castro forces in Cuba and in other lands. While we cannot violate international law, we must recognize that these exiles and rebels represent the real voice of Cuba, and should not be constantly handicapped by our Immigration and Justice Department authorities.

Congressman August E. Johansen

If my message actually reaches the President's desk, I hope he will give it the thoughtful and respectful consideration its authority deserves.

I say this because my telegram, in its entirety, is a verbatim quotation of a public statement made in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1960, by Democratic Presidential Nominee John F. Kennedy.

(Reprints of this article are available. See page 15.)

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TROHAN

A New Anti-Communist Symbol

By WALTER TROHAN

An ancient Christian symbol, the fish, is being revived in modern times as a symbol in the struggle against atheistic communism.

The use of the fish as an anti-Communist symbol began more or less spontaneously in a number of Latin American nations. Americans have brought it back to the United States where it may grow in popularity as a means of identifying those ready to stand up and be counted against communism.

In the early days of Christianity, when followers of the church faced persecution, the fish was adopted as both a countersign and a means of identification. Where Christians saw the sign displayed they could expect comfort, aid and support.

The symbol was derived from the Greek word for fish, which formed an acrostic for Jesus Christ, Son of God, Savior. The word, ichthus, was spelled with five letters only: i-ch-th-u-s and these letters formed, for early Christians, the words: Iesous CHristos, THeou Uios, Soter and the acrostic mentioned above.

The fish is also a symbol for Christians in general, because of the miraculous catch of fishes mentioned in the Gospel according to St. John. It is emblematic of the work of the apostles generally, who were "fishers of men."

Refugees from Cuba frequently wear a small fish pin on their lapels or dresses. The symbol is not used openly in Cuba, itself, because it would too readily identify wearers as enemies of the Fidel Castro regime.

Fighters for freedom in Cuba have other means of identifying one another, which are known here by friends of Cuban freedom, but cannot be revealed because they might betray opponents of the regime to communism. In other areas of Latin America, the symbol is used openly. It is worn or displayed prominently.

In Mexico many automobiles display stickers, which read: "Cristianismo, si; communismo, no," or "Christianity, yes! communism, no!" A fish appears on these stickers.

Where Communists have painted the familiar hammer and sickle on a wall or fence, one frequently sees that an anti-Communist has added a simply drawn fish. The fish has appeared since Castro has revealed himself to be a Communist and has multiplied since the fiasco of the Bay of Pigs, which has had one good result in that it has brought about the spontaneous growth of many anti-Communist groups.

In several Central American nations the fish has been used as a symbol by some of the anti-Communists who have been successful in fighting Communist control of universities. For years communism has concentrated on universities and their students in Latin America.

Often they were successful in entrenching Red professors and recruiting students, who were not so much Communist as anti-dictator and followed the path of protest offered by communism.

Recently students in Honduras voted to sever ties with the International Students union, which communism has based in Prague, the capital of the Red satellite, Czechoslovakia. In El Salvador, students recently voted two leftist deans of two schools out of office.

In El Salvador students elect university administrative officials. For years Communists had everything their own way, but in the past three years anti-Communist forces have been growing and are now taking over.

This doesn't mean that the students are pro-American. They have become disillusioned with communism, but are still not willing to accept the United States. They are neither pro-American nor pro-Communist. Improvement is on the way.

To date the fish hasn't been recognized as a growing anti-Communist symbol in the United States. When it is, you can expect the Communists to denounce its wearers as dangerous extremists.

(From the Chicago *Tribune*)

HARVEY

INCENTIVE-DESTROYING RELIEF

By PAUL HARVEY

You feed an alfalfa mixture to your dairy cow and she'll reward you with maximum milk output. But you let that dairy cow loose some dewy morning in the alfalfa field, she'll bloat herself and die.

Wild ducks which eat in the barnlot soon get too fat to fly. Pen-fed critters, outside the pen, often starve. They're too lazy to forage anymore.

Experience with domestic handouts demonstrates that humans are no less susceptible to being killed with kindness.

Chicago has less than 10 per cent Negro population, but Chicago's relief rolls are more than 60 per cent Negro. An Illinois legislator, Representative Rae Heiple, concludes that relief is worsening the Negro's condition rather than improving it.

He says, "Government relief has done more to keep the Negro in an inferior position than all other factors combined. It has caused the birth of unwanted children, compounding the problem."

Representative Heiple says, "The philosophy behind public relief is that it helps people who need help and permits them to live a dignified and normal life, thereby facilitating their return to independence, but the philosophy is false because it fails to take human nature into consideration."

He says, *"Without the necessity to work, many people won't work. It's that simple."*

But despite the protests of such lawmakers, the Illinois Public Aid Commission has spent 629 million dollars for public aid these past two years. Of the 200 thousand children receiving aid, more than one-third are illegitimate.

One out of every eight babies born in Chicago is illegitimate.

So the question: "Are we destroying the people we are trying to help?" is a valid question.

I live with a daily reminder that good intentions are not enough. We overfed our toy poodle on the sweets he begged for. Now he has diabetes, is mostly blind.

We made him momentarily happy but permanently dependent.

(Copyright General Features Corporation)

ALEXANDER

Will the Next Generation Know Better?

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

In Florida the study of communism is compulsory for high school students. At least twenty-one school books about communism are on the market; Florida has approved three for its curriculum.

The Meaning of Communism, created by *Time*, Inc.'s book division deserves a special plug for its crisp writing, comprehensive coverage, brilliant illustrations and up-to-dateness.

Khrushchev's removal of weapons from Cuba last autumn in the face of President Kennedy's firmness is given historical meaning here when mentioned between the same covers that recount Stalin's removal of troops in 1946 from Iran in the face of President Truman's firmness. We see President Eisenhower photographed in a grinning match with Premier Bulganin in 1955 at Geneva, and we see the 18-year-old Peter Fechter dying last sumner at the Berlin Wall where he was gunned down and left to bleed to death by Communist guards.

Students will learn from *The Meaning of Communism* how the massive tyranny that now rules one billion of the world's three billion peoples began with a mere "idea." Karl Marx expressed it succinctly in the *Communist Manifesto:* "The theory of the Communists may be summed up in a single sentence: Abolition of private property."

The birth and growth of world communism gets recorded along with the conditions and events that provided the environment. We open with the revolutionary upheavals of Europe in 1847 (publication year of the *Manifesto*), and proceed to the Japanese sneak attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur in 1904.

Students will be able to trace the uneven course of American diplomacy which repeatedly, almost consistently, failed to comprehend communism's central credo as given in this book:

"Because history is on its side, communism is certain to conquer the world, and therefore Communists are justified in using any means to help reach their goal."

The book ends by calling attention to "a certain unmistakable resemblance" between the world situation in the 1930's and now. Appeasement of Hitler, fear of war, retreat from principles did not bring peace. *The Meaning of Communism* tells its student readers that "we can never defeat communism by fear or trembling," and it calls that defeat "a lifetime project" for the generation still in school.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Reuther: Global Labor Network

By VICTOR RIESEL

RIESEL

Fiery Walter Reuther has become a roving ambassador. He is without portfolio from the government. But he is being received in the highest echelons across the world—for his travels are encouraged by the Kennedy's—John and Bob.

In Reuther is seen a parallel to the late Sidney Hillman, the men's clothing union leader little known to the younger generation. Hillman, the confidant of Franklin Roosevelt, became the political dynamo of the old CIO and extremely active internationally.

Hillman realized he could never head the CIO because that presidency would always be Phil Murray's. But Hillman was restless and created a place for himself amongst the world's highest government circles, until he died in July, 1946. It was Hillman who first attempted to convince Eisenhower to run for the Presidency as a Democrat.

Hillman did not battle Phil Murray—and it now appears that Reuther will not battle AFL-CIO president George Meany, America's most influential labor leader.

Reuther is intensely active on three fronts; organizationally in a mass unionizing drive scheduled to wind up during the summer of presidential campaign year, 1964; politically, especially in Michigan, where the auto union people and their supporters officially lead the state Democratic party, and internationally.

REUTHER

Furthermore, Reuther will concentrate more and more on Washington. His contacts with the President and the Attorney General are close. So are those of his team, brothers Victor and Roy, and his closest aide, Jack Conway.

Being close to Bob Kennedy means also being close to international affairs, in which the Attorney General has taken an intense interest since his round-the-world trip. The Attorney-General sees the highest foreign diplomats quite often.

Thus, if Reuther continues his three-pronged activities—each of them high in newsmaking calories—he will soon become the most headlined labor leader in many lands.

(Distributed 1963 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

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Medical School Bill Treats the Symptoms Not the Cause

The President wants $237 million for aid to medical schools and students. JFK's argument: The bill must be passed if the USA is to have merely as many doctors in the 1960's in proportion to population as now.

The trouble with the proposal is that it treats the symptoms, not the cause. Surveys show that talented students pre-disposed toward medicine are already turning away from the thought of medical careers out of fear of socialized medicine. If the Kennedy program passes, many pre-med students are planning to change their life aims. Once socialized medicine comes, ten times $237 million per year won't maintain the number of CAPABLE doctors. Medicine will then appeal principally to the mediocre who "can't do as well elsewhere."

Write these facts in "letters to the editor". Write your Representative and your two Senators.

One–Sided Sympathy

From the Buffalo *News*

President Kennedy says that before Congress cuts anything out of his budget requests for $107.9 billion in new spending authority, he wants to see *"whose life is going to be adversely affected by those cuts."*

Doesn't he also want to know whose life is adversely affected by the $27 billion *increase* which this figure represents over the highest level of spending ever reached in the previous administration?

We could tell him exactly where to find such a list: at the Internal Revenue Service, for it includes nearly every taxpayer who is not a direct recipient of more money from the government than he pays to it.

US Labor Party?

From the Los Angeles *Times*

Aware Americans have known for a generation that the AFL-CIO high command and the Democratic party see eye-to-eye on many politico-economic issues.

Nonetheless, the proposal of president Tom Carvey of the California Democratic Council that they formalize their election-year liaison with a formal marriage is surprising because it is so frank.

Carvey proposed the bell-book-and-candle arrangement at a United Auto Workers conference in Sacramento. He suggested that the unions come openly into Democratic councils as policy-makers and party functionaries, instead of allies.

Up to now, the unions usually have maintained the fiction that organized labor throws its weight to individual candidates on merit.

If Carvey's invitation to the UAW to set up a common menage were openly and widely accepted, it would change the character of the union movement and US politics. We would then have, in fact, if not in name, a Labor party in this country, as in Britain.

UNWRITTEN LAW—"I would be naive indeed to say that we in Congress are not aware of the unwritten law of bureaucracy that requires the spending of all appropriations so that future requests for larger appropriations can thus be justified."—Representative Glenn C. Cunningham (R.-Neb.)

A famous Washington hostess once wisecracked that there are politicians who, if their constituents were cannibals, would promise missionaries for dinner.

The single sentence above the cartoon symbolizes the major problem of self-government. Popular government breaks down when the people enthusiastically follow the Pied Pipers who make the biggest promises.

The constitutions of most Latin American countries are modeled after the US Constitution, but a constitution, no matter how perfect, is poor protection against an electorate which clamors for Santa Claus government.

Where the masses childishly embrace the con men who promise them something for nothing, they lose their freedom to the Perons and Castros. Countries whose voters believe government can give them something for nothing end up with dictators.

A quarter of a century ago, Hastings Lyons wrote a little book entitled: *The Dictatorship of the Proletariat in the United States.* In it he said:

"A man living in a political democracy must rely for his liberties (1) on a sense of fairness in his fellows and (2) on the structure of the society which the political authority maintains. Reliance on a will to be fair has two weaknesses: (1) men really believe that which is to their advantage is just; (2) a will to be just weakens rapidly before an opportunity to gain by injustice, especially with a conscience relieved by the approval of those associated in the unjust endeavor."

And a century ago, the French economist Frederic Bastiat (1801-1850) stated the moral principle as follows:

"How is legal plunder to be identified? Quite simply. See if the law takes from some persons what belongs to them, and gives it to other persons to whom it does not belong. See if the law benefits one citizen at the expense of another by doing what the citizen himself cannot do without committing a crime."

The remedy? In countries where the people rule, there is only one remedy:

Let the people know. Education is essential in the fundamentals of freedom. That kind of education has been going on for the past two decades and is now beginning to show results. Conservatism—the belief in limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise, individual freedom—is becoming a potent political force.

In the Thirties and Forties, conservatives running for office thought they had to pretend to be liberals. Now liberals think they have to pretend to be conservatives.

In every country, some of the people can be fooled all of the time—especially the some who want to be fooled.

Whether freedom, once obtained, will long endure, depends upon whether those who cannot be fooled constitute the working majority of the electorate.

Rail Unions Defy Supreme Court

Condensed from *The Weekly Labor Forecast and Review,* March 23, 1963

The United States Supreme Court several years ago gave its decision that all states with "deliberate speed" must desegrate their schools.

Several states considered this Supreme Court decision an invasion of state's rights and in several cases, resorted to physical action to demonstrate their distaste for the law.

This defiance was strongly condemned by labor union officials. They called for the use of federal troops to force these states to obey the desegregation decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Now consider this. The United States Supreme Court has just upheld the right of railroads to discharge unnecessary workers. To be consistent, did labor union officials support this decision by the US Supreme Court? They did not.

Officials of all the Railroad Brotherhood unions told railroad management: *"If you try to put in effect the right the Supreme Court gave you to discharge unnecessary workers, you will have a strike on your hands!"*

As far as labor union officials are concerned, in abiding by a Supreme Court decision, it all depends on "whose ox is being gored!"

SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER WILL BE ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS.

Announcing . . .

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

US Reds in Cuba

I have called to the attention of the State Department and the House Un-American Activities Committee the fact that some 97 US citizens, during a period of only six months during 1962, went to Cuba through Mexico, since the ban on such travel dated January 16, 1961, was issued by the State Department, and I have turned these names over to the House Un-American Activities Committee, having been advised that this list has been denied the committee for reasons which I cannot understand.

. . . my cursory examination of the list indicated that a number of those going to Cuban have known Communist backgrounds and are continuing to participate in support of Communist-front organizations, including the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the Medicine for Cuba Committee and the July 26 movement.

. . . a number of those who have gone to Cuba have publicly advertised this fact in *The Worker,* with announcements of speechmaking programs about Cuba, the funds from which are to be used to finance the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Despite these public announcements, only one prosecution has taken place.—Representative William C. Cramer (R.-Fla.)

Pentagon Wasters

I have nicknamed the chairborne bureaucrats in the Pentagon who spend all this money "The-Billion-Dollar-a-Week Club" because they spend that much and more in the name of national defense and consistently waste 25 per cent and more of all the money they disburse.—Representative Earl Wilson (R.-Ind.)

Private Medicare

It is difficult to understand why there are some who stubbornly insist on solving medicare problems by government intervention when such action is simply unnecessary. This bespeaks a lack of faith in our free enterprise system and in the capacity of the American people to find solutions for their own hospital and medical problems.

That fact is attested by the experience of the Harris Hospital at Fort Worth, Texas, where during the past year some two-thirds of the 406 patients who were drawing old-age assistance carried Blue Cross protection. Of the $128,927.45 charged for hospitalization, $89,269.48 was paid by the Blue Cross coverage. All but $2,193.49 of the amount not included in the private health insurance coverage has been paid, and of this only $538.28 has been charged off. That represents only four-tenths of 1 per cent of the total cost of caring for these patients.

The Harris Hospital experience should be typical of others throughout the Nation. This stands as a complete refutation of the claim by politicians who say the people are not capable of solving their own health problems. —Representative O. C. Fisher (D.-Tex.)

Spending Cuts

I have gone on record as being in favor of cuts in government spending. If it turns out that these spending cuts should be made in my own congressional district. . ., I feel I should not attempt to prevent them simply because they hit close to home.—Representative Charles M. Teague (R.-Calif.)

Small Business

As chairman of a House subcommittee, I have begun hearings to investigate, among other things, the mistreatment and plight of small businesses under urban redevelopment projects in Washington. I have felt that the same conditions may prevail in other parts of the United States. . .

The use of the power of eminent domain is harsh, and should not be capriciously or unreasonably used to take from people their homes and places of business, in order to give the same to other people. If what has happened in Washington is a sample of what is happening all over the country, the Congress needs to investigate the entire Urban Renewal program, which is costing the taxpayers hundreds of millions every year.

In the early days of this country, people rightly complained of taxation without representation. Now they are properly complaining about the use of their tax money to take their homes and to put them out of business so they can no longer earn money on which to pay taxes.—Representative John Dowdy (D.-Tex.)

Needless Calendars

We are spending $27,473 a year to print calendars to be distributed to the Members, and each one of us gets ten of these calendars and more if we request them. To me that is an utter waste of money.—Representative Paul C. Jones (D.-Mo.)

Applied Psychology

Speaking of cutting the budget, there is one project in particular which I believe the Nation could well do without, and save the taxpayers $27,000 in the process.

The National Park Service said it has hired the "Applied Psychology Corporation" of Arlington, Virginia, to find out why people like to visit our national parks. As one Washington reporter put it, "the National Park Service wants to determine the psychological makeup of 'the call of the wild.'"

As a doctor I do not want to ridicule psychological research. I'm sure it provides useful information in many important areas. But to spend that kind of money just to find out why people visit our national parks is utterly ridiculous. Anyone who has visited the Clark or Mark Twain National Forests in the Ozarks, or any of our other outdoor attractions, could provide the answer in a few simple sentences.—Representative Durward G. Hall (R.-Mo.)

Brazilian Loan

It's patently ridiculous for the United States to loan Brazil $84 million to develop trade with Soviet Russia when we are spending $11 billion on the Alliance for Progress to get Latin American nations thinking our way. —Representative William H. Harsha (R.-Ohio)

Yugoslavian Troops

I wonder if our citizens know that a uniformed military officer from Communist Yugoslavia attends the regular Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. I wonder if they know that no less than four general officers of the Yugoslav Army are graduates of our top staff college. I wonder if they know that clearance for this must come from the White House. I wonder if they know that this has been happening for some years. . . .

I believe that we should investigate so that we can know just who cleared this assignment in the Administration as well as under whose individual direction and initiative this sorry practice was initiated years ago.—Representative Louis C. Wyman (R.-N.H.)

Communist Trade

One way to keep the country's industry strong is to prevent unfair Communist competition with our own manufacturing.—Representative Ralph Harvey (R.-Mich.)

Red Educator

In Washington, D.C., after winding up a month's tour as a guest of the State Department, and therefore at the expense of American taxpayers, B. I. Vaptzarov, First Deputy Minister of Education in Bulgaria's Communist government, reported his findings.

To the suprise of no one, Vaptzarov boasted that education in Bulgaria is "cost free to parents," and urged federal aid to education in American schools.

Isn't it nice to have the opportunity to pay all the expenses of this Communist and his comrades from Bulgaria to the United States and then from one end of this country to the other so that he can tell us how much better his completely socialized educational system is than ours?—Representative H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa)

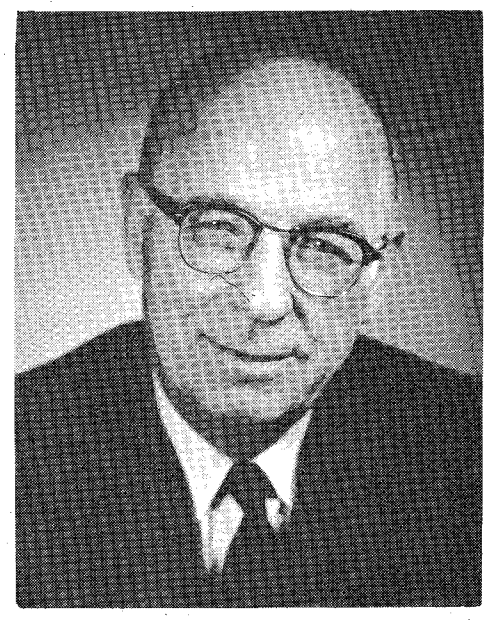
Taxpayers' Money

The Congress, not the State Department, has the constitutional right to say how taxpayers' money will be spent . . . The American people will be better protected if Congress keeps the right—and uses it!—Representative Charles S. Gubser (R.-Calif.)

Nuclear Inspections

According to reports from Geneva, the Soviet delegate, Ambassador Semyon K. Tsarapkin, has renewed his accusation that it was the United States, not the Soviet Union, which originally offered to settle for three inspections a year. The Soviet delegate states flatly that former Delegate Arthur Dean and President Kennedy's science and technology adviser, Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, told him that three inspections a year would be acceptable to the United States . . .

If what the Soviet delegate says is true, our delegates have made a dangerous and potentially disastrous retreat.—Senator Carl T. Curtis (R.-Neb.)



HICKENLOOPER

No Aid to Expropriating Countries

From the Omaha *World-Herald*

While Congress was writing the foreign aid appropriations bill last year, a Brazilian state government seized American-owned telephone property.

That lawless act moved the Senate, and later the House, to adopt an amendment offered by Iowa's Senator Bourke Hickenlooper, (R.) providing that countries which seize American property without adequate reimbursement shall be deprived of foreign aid six months after the seizure.

A few weeks ago, the Brazilian state came through with a settlement which the telephone company involved regards as fair.

Chalk up a victory for the Hickenlooper amendment, which proves its worth by this incident alone.

In fact, chalk up 1½ victories. For without the Hickenlooper amendment, this country would still be sending aid to Ceylon as usual though that country seized the gas stations and storage tanks of two American oil companies eight months ago.

The seizure in Ceylon was particularly offensive because it was part of a deal between Ceylon and Soviet Russia. The day the American property was grabbed, Russian tankers, which had been standing by in the harbor, started pumping oil and gas into the confiscated facilities. A few days later, the Ceylon government announced it had signed a five-year contract with Soviet Russia and Romania.

American aid officials tried desperately for six months to work out a a face-saving arrangement that would let United States aid to Ceylon continue as usual. They failed and Mr. Hickenlooper's amendment went into effect.

Even so, 72 per cent of United States aid to Ceylon is continuing. Only the uncommitted portion of a $3,200,000 development loan and $800,000 worth of development grants have been cut off.

Ceylon officials are contending that they have been badly dealt with, but as we see it, there is only one thing wrong—the Hickenlooper amendment does not go far enough.

When Congress writes this year's foreign aid money bill, we think it should make the Hickenlooper ban a total one. No nation which seizes American property is entitled to a dime's worth of free food or any other form of American largesse. Until aid clients understand that clearly, the aid spigot should be turned off and it should stay off.

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"NOW, I'LL TELL YOU WHAT I'M GONNA DO—"

A National Standards Committee A Danger to Good Education

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Admiral H. G. Rickover, the father of the atomic submarine who has many constructive ideas concerning the possible improvement of the American educational system, has recently suggested that Congress create a National Standards Committee to act as an "educational watchtower" from which the behavior of our schools might be kept under "continuous scrutiny."

I view the notion of a centralized educational standards committee with considerable apprehension. For there is no reason to suppose that a politically created National Standards Committee would not be dominated by the very people whom Rickover spends his energies attacking.

Political Agencies

Political agencies are peculiarly susceptible to majority pressures. The great virtue of keeping the control of education entirely in local hands is that it lets intelligent minorities go on experimenting.

Thus, when the rage for the passive "life adjustment" cult was at its height, certain local school boards insisted that teachers had better be concerned with inculcating in their students a habit of valorous self-trust. Now that the "life adjustment" cult is being exposed as a sure means of creating a spineless and self-indulgent generation of adolescents, we can thank our lucky stars that there was no super-agency in Washington to put its authority behind a flaccid and will-destroying pedagogic philosophy. We might never have survived the super-agency's ministrations.

Keynesian Professor in Charge of Program

The danger of a single, official, standard-creating body becomes manifest when we consider it in relation to the growing demand for economics courses in the high schools. Since Keynesian economics is now riding high in popular political esteem, the pressure would be for courses using Keynesian spend-our-selves-to-prosperity textbooks.

Just about a year ago the Committee for Economic Development and the American Economic Association combined to produce a series of recommendations for a "minimal" economics program for high school students. The man in charge of the CED "task force" was a well-known Keynesian, Professor George Leland Bach. Presumably people like Dr. Bach would be the ones chosen to do the thinking for a National Standards Committee on economic education.

In recent years the opposition to Keynes has been pretty well ploughed under by our various educational hierarchies. If it had not been for the loose and decentralized structure of American education, the opposition to Keynes might have been completely stamped out.

It so happened that the University of Chicago, to pick one example, never succumbed to the sway of the Keynesian doctrine. Professors like Frederick Hayek, Milton Friedman and Aaron Director kept the flag of an older and more self-reliant economic doctrine flying. Now, as it turns out, the "Chicago school" is coming back into favor among many younger academicians.

Politicians Are First Beneficiaries

Conceivably a "national standard" in economics teaching would give some recognition to the "Chicago school" theories. But we would have no assurance that such would be the case. Politicians are the first beneficiaries of "tax-spend-and-inflate" economics—and what would be the fate of a minority which dared to oppose them on a politically chosen National Standards Committee?

Admiral Rickover is all for the cultivation of excellence. But in a time of low general standards, the fostering of excellence could be hurt rather than helped by the creation of a central body to prescribe "national" educational ideals. Such a body might even begin its career by figuratively burning Admiral Rickover in effigy.

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US Should Support Formosa Guerrillas

From the Cincinnati *Enquirer*

The western powers are possibly making a mistake in paying so little attention to a series of interesting significant developments in the Far East. These developments surround the success of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in landing guerrilla teams on the Chinese Communist mainland.

The well-placed foes of the Chiang regime in our midst have given many Americans the impression that the people of China embraced communism as the lesser of two evils and that they despise Chiang and his Nationalist government even more than the ruthless oppression of today's Peking government.

The record, however, shows something quite different.

During the last nine months of 1962, Chiang's government landed 873 well-trained commandos on the Communist-dominated mainland. Of these, 172 were killed or captured. But the remaining 701 survived. They were received, hidden and fed by the local Chinese.

The 752 separate acts of sabotage reported by the Peking government in a single Chinese province—Kwantung—were largely the handiwork of these Nationalist commandos. In the perpetration of these acts, Peking has accused hundreds of its own people of helping the raiders from Formosa.

Representative Daniel Flood (D.-Pa.), a member of the House Military Appropriations Subcommittee, talked not long ago with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and describes his eagerness to enlist President Kennedy's approval of even more ambitious commando operations against the mainland. Chiang also wants additional equipment to permit more ambitious operations.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK

The Chinese Nationalists are obliged to refrain from attempting a full-scale invasion of the mainland without US approval. But these commando strikes are another matter. And, regardless of US support, Chiang Kai-shek presumably plans to step up the attacks.

It seems to us that operations of this sort—operations that the Nationalists are only too eager to undertake—are the very kind of thing the free world should be sponsoring as a part of its Cold War strategy.

There is no expectation that hit-and-run commando landings or even sustained infiltrations by Nationalist guerrillas can actually topple the powerfully entrenched Communist government in China.

But they can at least help to keep Peking off balance. They can at least make China's Communist masters think twice before they launch any new military adventures in Southeast Asia. They can at least show the world that the forces of freedom still have some fight left.

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Liberal Myths

By B. H. BECKHART
From the *Wall Street Journal*

"Growth, it is wonderful," exclaimed the government economist, sipping champagne with evident pleasure. "You see, it is not what the country can do for you, it is what you can do for your country. I did try my bit by using the money freed by tax reduction to buy good American champagne. That helps growth."

"Why does that contribute to growth?" inquired a serious-looking listener. The economist gave him a withering look. "Why, as everyone knows, it increases the Gross National Product," he replied. "That is growth."

At the mention of GNP, there was a respectful silence in the room.

"Would it be proper," asked another individual, "for me to use my tax savings to repay a bank debt?"

"Of course not," the economist replied condescendingly. "That would be a Keynesian leakage. That destroys money. That does not help growth."

KEYNES

"Should the deficit resulting from tax reduction be financed by selling securities to investors?" timidly inquired another listener.

"How ridiculous," responded the economist, "you don't understand the miracle of modern money. Commercial banks need no money. They create money by a stroke of a pen. The Federal Reserve Banks, too, create money by a stroke of a pen. The pen is not only mightier than the sword; it takes the place of taxes, it takes the place of savings, it causes interest rates to decline."

"But why should interest rates fall?" inquired a doubting Thomas.

The response came slowly and pedantically: "With a stroke of a pen the Reserve Banks create high-powered money, with a stroke of a pen commercial banks multiply this high-powered money into every-day money. Money is the seed of money, money begets money, no population control here."

"But," persisted the doubting Thomas, "are we never to balance the budget?"

"Simply one of our grandfathers' myths. A balanced budget is a drag on growth." Then the government economist added: "We have budgets for every occasion: Administrative, cash, income and capital. They meet every need, they win every vote."

"But will not," asked another, "a large deficit cause foreigners to lose confidence in the dollar?"

"Not at all. The balance-of-payments deficit gives the foreigner dollars. With these he buys government obligations. One deficit finances another. I regret that I have only two deficits to give to my country."

The questioner was not wholly satisfied and put still another query.

"I was in France a few years ago and found that the budgetary deficit did not help the franc."

"Oh," declared the economist, looking at him pityingly, "the franc is not a key currency. Deficits help only key currencies. The duty of non-key currencies is to key in with the dollar. We swap dollars for francs, we swap dollars for marks, we swap dollars for guilders, we swap where we can. 'Tis Gresham's Law in reverse."

All of the bystanders gazed in amazement at the erudition of the economist. Finally one of them exclaimed: "If a little deficit is a good thing, why not bigger deficits?"

"Now you understand the new economics," exclaimed the government economist as he drained his champagne glass.

Mr. Beckhart is professor of banking at the Graduate School of Business, Columbia University.

Peace Corps to Get Job Preferences?

The welcome mat is out to Peace Corps alumni willing to work for the Agency for International Development, Administrator David E. Bell told Representative John S. Monagan (D.-Conn.) today.

"We would like to get recruits who have served in the Peace Corps," he said. "They would be very able members of our staff."

Representative Monagan raised the question of AID's problem of hiring capable personnel in a discussion with Mr. Bell concerning the US foreign aid program.

The paragraphs on the left from a press release by Representative Monagan illustrate vividly the fact that service in the Peace Corps is not the sacrifice its backers would have the public believe.

Rather than having to start from scratch in a new career field, graduates of the Peace Corps are to be greeted with open arms by various government agencies, and their service with the Peace Corps will have turned out to be a solid investment toward a high-paying government job.

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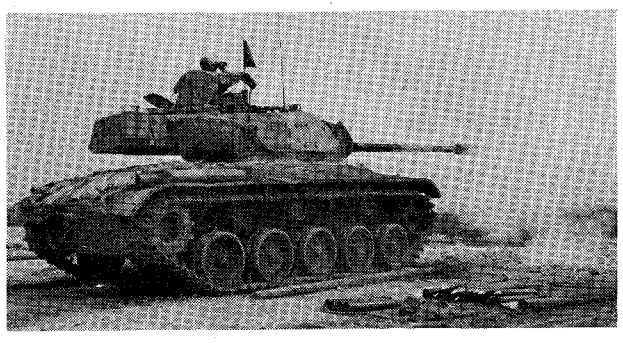

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